

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY JUNE 11, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.]

CURIOSITIES OF THE CENSUS.

AFTER the long interval of two years, the Registrar-General, Mr. George Graham, and his two assistants, Mr. William Farr and Mr. Horace Mann, have prepared and published in two very thick folio volumes, the details of the numbers and of the distribution of the population of Great Britain—but of the numbers and the distribution only. All the information collected relative to the ages, occupations, civil condition, and birth-places of the population; with the number of the blind, the deaf, and the dumb; of schools and places of worship, is omitted; and will not be published for a considerable time. A third folio volume, of no less than 300 pages, is exclusively filled by an index to the places and matters contained in the other two volumes. To collect the information, 620 superintendent registrars, 2190 registrars, and 30,610 enumerators, were employed in England and Wales; in Scotland, 1010 superintendents, and 7873 enumerators; and in the Islands of the British Seas, 257 enumerators were employed. Goalers, masters of workhouses, Custom-house, naval and military officers, clergymen, schoolmasters, secretaries and officers of public institutions, all lent their aid. Seven million forms were printed, some of them in Welsh; and the weight of all the papers sent from the central office exceeded fifty-two tons.

As the information was collected by the registration officers, and as their districts and the Poor-law unions are identical, the whole work is based on the new division of the country made in 1834, in order to provide for pauperism. It is, indeed, a singular circumstance that a new division of the country, made only on account of the poor, is fast becoming the basis of all our statistics, and is silently introducing as great topographical changes into England as were introduced into France, at the period of the Revolution, by dividing it into departments. The Poor-law unions are not always identical with parishes or counties; hence arises a necessity, for the purpose of comparison, of having, in many cases, two or more returns—one, of the population in the counties, as their boundaries have long been settled; and another, as their boundaries were settled in 1834. Under the Boundary Acts, too, for electing members to the House of Commons, and under the Municipal Acts, different boundaries were established for counties and for boroughs, which give rise to numerous complexities, and to numerous wearisome and perplexing repetitions. To give two examples, of what may be found concerning hundreds of places:—Greenwich is put

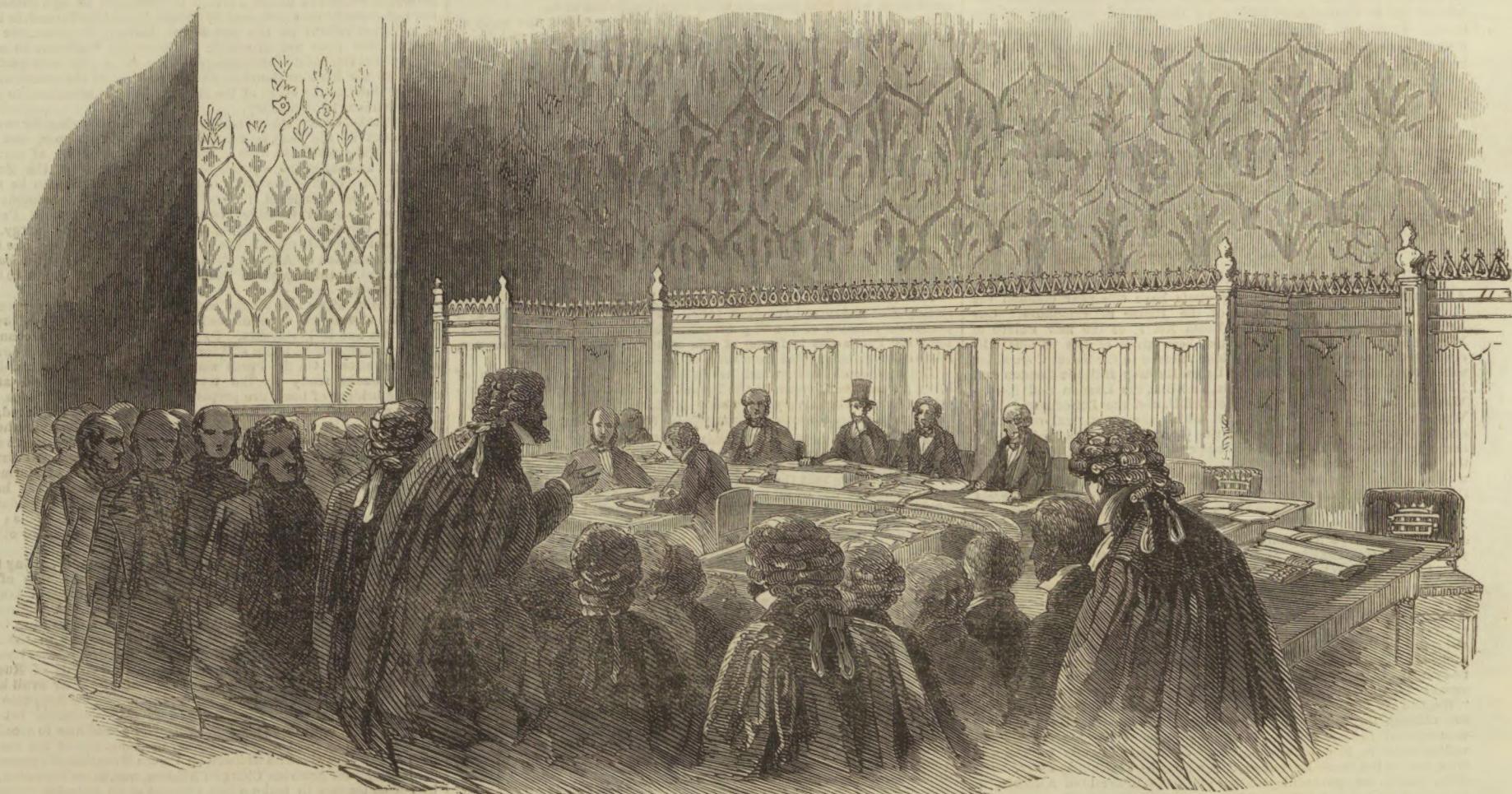
down in one place as containing 99,365, and in another as containing 105,784 persons—the one being its population as a Poor-law Union, and the other its population as a Parliamentary borough. In one page Sussex is put down as containing 336,844 and also as containing 339,604 persons—the former being the population of Poor-law Sussex, and the latter the population of Sussex as its boundaries were established before the New Poor-law existed. The Report refers to the inconveniences and perplexities which the variety of ecclesiastical, military and civil, fiscal and judicial, ancient and modern, municipal and parliamentary sub-divisions of the country occasion; and these evils make themselves felt at every page of the work. They augment labour, they multiply details, they generate confusion, and they—for it was neither in the province nor in the power of the registrar to reduce them to simplicity and harmony—make this cumbersome work one of the most confusing and perplexing it has ever been our lot to endeavour to understand. Passing, however, from curiosities in the manner of collecting the information, and in the form of publishing it—some of which testify to the ignorance and slovenliness with which nearly all the business of Government, statistical and other, has long been carried on—we shall now advert to some of the peculiarities of the information collected.

The most striking and the most important is the certain fact of the continual increase of the people since the practice was adopted in 1801 for numbering them. Prior to that time their number was conjectured, rather than ascertained, from records of births and deaths, from hearth-taxes and poll-taxes; yet it was known that they had increased. Towards the close of the last century it was generally supposed that population doubled itself in about 160 years. Earlier records seem to prove that between the end of the fourteenth and the end of the seventeenth centuries, it required three centuries for the population to double itself; and the progress of population anterior to the fourteenth century is involved in doubt and obscurity. It was, however, ascertained, by actual enumeration in 1801, that Great Britain, which we know had then been peopled at least twenty centuries, contained 10,917,433 persons; and it was again ascertained in 1851 that it then contained 21,121,967 persons. In the fifty years, therefore, that have elapsed since 1801, the population has increased by 10,204,534 persons, or very nearly as many as the country contained in 1801, after it had been peopled for many ages. It is supposed that in the

eleven centuries which elapsed between the landing of Julius Caesar and William the Conqueror the population hardly doubled itself; thus what in those barbarous times required eleven centuries to accomplish, has now been accomplished in half a century. "The most important result, accordingly, which the inquiry establishes," says the Registrar-General, "is the addition in half a century of ten millions of people to the British population." At the same time the wealth of the country has increased faster than the population. "In the last ten years, too, 2,308,181 persons have been added to the population, which exceeds the known increase of the last fifty years of the last century." Thus, when we take a long view, it is demonstrated that population increases much faster in modern than it increased in ancient times.

The rapid increase mentioned supplies a curious and an important moral element. The English population contains an excessive number of young persons. In youth energy and hope predominate; the imaginative and all the inventive powers are active; and such a community is necessarily, like the people of the United States, very rapidly progressive, both morally and materially. One of its distinguishing characteristics is great but quiet and almost unobserved changes. They are brought about silently by the individual exertions of great multitudes, and we only perceive them by extending observation over considerable intervals.

The 21,121,967 people in Great Britain are dispersed over it at very unequal distances. In England and Wales they are at an average distance asunder of 108 yards; in London they are within 14 yards of each other. In East London there are 185,751 persons to a square mile; in the district of Bellingham, Northumberland, there are only 18 persons to the square mile; or, in London, the people are 10,000 times as numerous as in Bellingham. In the towns there are 5.2 persons to an acre; in the country, 5.3 acres to a person. It has been said that three persons could stand in a square yard; but, supposing one person to be in a square yard, the whole 21,000,000 would go, according to the report, into a space equal to seven square miles, or 4480 acres. Amongst the towns of England, the one which occupies the space nearest to this is Bewdley, in Worcestershire, which contains 4430 acres, and, therefore, would contain within 50,000 of the whole population of Great Britain, each one standing a yard apart from every other. They would not all stand in Norwich, containing 4325 acres;



HOUSE OF COMMONS COMMITTEE-ROOM NO. 2.—RAILWAY COMMITTEE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

nor in Maidstone, containing 4042 acres; but they could go with ease into the space occupied by Oldham, 4617 acres; or occupied by Coventry, 4902 acres. They would about fill twice over such towns as Macclesfield, Liskeard, Penryhn, Launceston, and Shaftesbury; which would have contained the whole population, standing a yard apart, at the beginning of the century. Moving through a space as long as the Great Exhibition building at the rate of 100,000 a day, all the people would pass in 211 days—the English in 169 days, the Welsh in 10 days, and the Scotch in 29 days; the islanders, the soldiers, and the absentees passing in three days.

In Great Britain there are 815 towns, containing 10,566,288 persons; and 10,403,189 dwell in what, as distinguished from the towns, is called the country. The centres of English towns are 10 8-10ths, of Scotch towns 12 7-10ths miles apart. Our territory consists of 500 separate islands and rocks, and from 175 islands, or groups of islands, returns were obtained: the others are uninhabited. The total area of Great Britain and the Islands in the British Seas, is 90,038 square miles: the area of England is 50,922; of Scotland, 31,324; of Wales, 7398; and of the Islands, 394—a fair territory, and an abundant people.

The population is pretty nearly equally divided into males and females—the former amounting to 10,386,048; the latter to 10,735,919, and exceeding the males by 349,871. To every 100 males there are 103.3 females; or, 31 females to 30 males. A similar proportion prevailed at the taking of every census, and may therefore be considered nearly constant. At every period, however, more males are born than females—the proportion being throughout nearly 104.8 boys to 100 girls. The details yet published do not enable us to tell in what degree the reversal of this proportion is due to decease in early life, to the emigration of the males, or to the shortening of life consequent upon the greater hardships to which they are exposed; but, as a greater proportion are always born, and a less proportion are always living, the life of a female is, at all times as the rule, more valuable than the life of a male.

The sexes are unequally distributed through the country. In 1851, two per cent of the males who are numbered amongst the people as soldiers, sailors, &c., were absent; so that when the Census was taken the actual proportion of females to males in the country was 105 to 100. In Scotland the females were as 110 to 100 males; in England and Wales the females were only as 104 to 100 males; while, taking Wales by itself, there were in it 102 females to 100 males. Confining our remarks for the present to the distribution of the sexes in England only, we observe that, while the average is an excess of four per cent in the females, that average is exceeded in the following counties—the proportions in them of females above males being per cent:—Middlesex, 12; Somerset, 11; Gloucester, 10; Surrey, 9; Bedford, 9; Cornwall, 7; Devon, nearly 7; Dorset, 7; Norfolk, 6; and Lancashire, 5. In Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Kent, Nottingham, Northumberland, Southampton (Hampshire), Wilts, and Worcester, the excess of females is less than the average. In the following counties the males predominate in the respective per-centages mentioned:—Durham, 1; Essex, 1; Hereford, 2; Lincoln, 1½; Monmouth, 9; Oxford, 1½; Rutland, 5; and Stafford, 4. In Berks, Cambridge, Derby, and Northampton, the sexes are nearly on a par. The remaining counties do not depart from the average excess of females sufficiently to deserve notice. Now, selecting a few districts and places that are remarkable as diverging from the average, we may notice that the females in Hampstead were 42 per cent more than the males; in Kensington, 40; in St. George's, Hanover-square, 32; and in Hackney, 32; while in Rotherhithe there were 5 per cent more males than females; in Greenwich, 4; in Poplar, 3; and in West London, 1½. The average of all London is 13 per cent more females than males. Of towns and places in the country, Bath has 50 per cent more females than males; Exeter, 37; Devonport, 26; York, 13; Manchester, 9; and Leeds, 6. In Oxfordshire, Herefordshire, Kent, Stafford, &c., there are numerous rural districts in which the excess of males is very considerable. In New Shoreham, Sussex, the excess of males is 2½ per cent; in Windsor, 8; in Chatham, 17; and in the district called Woolwich Dockyard, 55 per cent. Such statistics suggest the observation that the chances of marriage are greatest where the sexes are most equal in number; and least where they differ the most, as in Bath, Kensington, and Hampstead. A community, too, like Bath, whatever it might supply of wealth, could send few men forward to defend the country, compared to Woolwich, Chatham, Windsor, or New Shoreham; or compared to the rural districts we have adverted to in Oxford and Kent, in which there is an excess of males, though in them there are no military stations. We know from the example of some of our convict colonies how dreadful becomes the depravity of a community composed mainly of one only of the sexes. It may be inferred, therefore, that in proportion as a community approaches such a condition it will be depraved, and will be the reverse as its condition approximates to the normal and natural one of an equality in the numbers of the sexes, or in a slight preponderance of females. A confirmation of this inference is found in the fact that garrison-towns, like Chatham and Woolwich, in which the males predominate, have a bad reputation. We may, therefore—rather contrary to some often-repeated assertions—augur more favourably of the morality of communities like Leeds and Lancashire, in which there is a slight predominance of females, than of the morality of the rural districts of Oxford and Kent, in which the males are in considerable excess

COMMITTEES ON PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

An unusual number of railway projects have this year claimed the attention of Select Committees of the House of Commons. Our Engraving represents Committee Room No. 2, of the new Palace of Westminster, in which evidence has been given of the various bills comprised under Group U. The bills referred to the Select Committee were—the Cheltenham and Oxford Union Railway Bill, the London and North-Western Railway (St. Albans, &c.) Bill, the London and North-Western Railway (Tring and Oxford) Bill, and the London and Mid-Western Railway Bill. The district which the great rival companies are desirous to possess lies between the Great Western and the London and North-Western Railway, and comprises the line from St. Albans to the district of Amersham and Chesham. The latter branch railway, which cannot fail to be of general benefit to the neighbourhood, passes the paper manufactory of this newspaper, and would, of course, be of great convenience in the conveyance of the paper employed in printing the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to and from the Stamp-office in London. After five weeks' patient deliberation, the Committee declared that the preamble of the London and Mid-Western Railway was not proved. The Committee then adjourned until Friday last, when they resumed the consideration of the St. Albans branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

Every one knows the interest taken by railway directors, speculators, engineers, counsel, attorneys, and parties locally interested, in the decisions of these Committees. When the matter is ripe for decision the room is cleared, and the Committee deliberate. As soon as the door is re-opened, the parties rush in from the Lobby and listen with intense anxiety for the fiat of the Chairman. As soon as the important words, "We find the preamble proved," or "not proved," as the case may be, are uttered, the successful parties congratulate each other, and the unsuccessful condole, while several persons rush from the Committee-room to forward the news by electric telegraph to the district, and to the Stock Exchange, if the hour be sufficiently early. Seldom, indeed, does general legislation affect the interests of a district in so great a degree as a railway, which places the inhabitants in communication with the great centres of civilisation. A reduction in the price of coal is usually one of the first, and not least beneficial, results of opening a line through a portion of the country previously destitute of

railway; other conveniences and advantages quickly follow; so that, whether the undertaking does or does not pay the shareholders, no doubt can exist that the construction of a railway is invariably a blessing to a district which is fortunate enough to obtain the sanction of Parliament for the necessary act.

The extraordinary length of the inquiry instituted by the Committee on Group U, and the enormous expenditure entailed upon the rival railway companies, must excite anew a regret on the part of the shareholders, that Parliament has not yet constituted some less expensive and uncertain tribunal before which these investigations might proceed. No matter how well chosen a line may be, or how beneficial to the country through which it passes, it is in the power of any railway company upon whose monopoly it infringes, to plunge its promoters into ruinous expenses; which, although they are in the first instance visited upon the shareholders, eventually fall upon the public. It cannot be too often repeated, that it is the public who pay in increased fares, and in diminished accommodation, the wanton and excessive railway expenditure in committee-rooms of the House of Commons.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The terrors of the Bourse have somewhat subsided on the subject of the Eastern question; but the slightest fresh alarm, whether true or false, will be sufficient to bring them once more into full play. Many and severe have been the catastrophes consequent on the panic: one suicide, and several cruel reverses of fortune, and engagements unfulfilled, to the distress and even ruin of both sides interested therein, are cited as the results of the lamentable *crise*, the effects of which will probably be felt by many long after the cause which gave rise to them has ceased to agitate the public mind; for all parties now seem to incline to the opinion we cited last week—as being that of the best-informed and most intelligent—of the probability of the complete establishment of peace.

We know not if all this belligerent talk, wasted upwards towards the sky regions, has exerted a magnetic influence there; but, whatever be the cause, the result is that winter and summer are here holding a pitched battle, and we, poor mortals, are, like the inhabitants of the site of war, the severest sufferers in a cause that personally in no way concerns us. We are pelted with hailstorms, soaked with most ungenial showers, pierced through with cutting winds, forced to seek shelter by a blazing hearth, and to wrap ourselves in winter garments by winter, while "the leafy month of June" vainly tries to oppose to these cruel weapons of the insolent invader her fair canopy of foliage and flowers. Lilac and laburnum, May and horse-chesnut, shiver in a February atmosphere; sentimental strolls are out of the question; and white trousers and parasols are at a discount.

Les Dames de la Halle, that gentle and august body, whose soft voices generally contrive to make themselves audible when it conceives itself in any way aggrieved or "put upon," have, it appears, penetrated the walls of St. Cloud, to inform the Emperor that the new buildings erected for the Halles, in the place of those lately demolished, in no way meet the approbation of the body in question. The result of the complaint has been that the Chef de l'Etat has visited the spot, examined the constructions, and has, it is stated as a fact, given command that they shall be destroyed, and re-erected on a much more commodious and handsome scale.

An accident, which might have proved most dangerous, has given rise to a singular and interesting discovery in the Place du Panthéon, within the last few days. Towards the centre of the square, a depression of the soil becoming observable, the cause of the phenomenon was examined into, and it was found that within half a yard from the surface of the ground, existed a subterranean cavity, which appears to be arranged as catacombs, and which seems to occupy all the space beneath the Place. Measures are, of course, about to be adopted to examine further into this curious discovery, and to guard against the dangers which otherwise could not fail shortly to result from the insecure state of the ground.

The state of the weather, if unsavourable to all else, has brought to the theatres a richer harvest than generally falls to their lot at this season.

The great attraction of the moment is the Spanish piece (Spanish as far as regards the principal performers therein) at the Gymnase, "Les Folies d'Espagne," with La Petre Camara and her troupe, the appearance of which we announced in our last letter as about to take place. The plot of the piece—a farce—is a mere nothing, serving only as a string on which to thread the dances; dances of which no description can render anything like a just idea, from the moment when the Petre Camara, leaning on the shoulder of her Major, advances to the front of the stage, to that when the last twinkle of her feet, the last flash of her wondrous eyes, the last *claquement* of her castanets, leaves the spectator in a maze of blissful wonder.

At the Théâtre Italien appears a novelty, a Spanish opera, *Maravilla*—words and music by M. J. de Ciebra. This novelty is unfortunately, however, its sole attraction. The music is a *mélange*, stolen from the "Lucia," the "Favorita," and airs from other well-known compositions, put together without knowledge or science; the whole glossed over with a certain Spanish tone and air which does not sit naturally on it. M. de Ciebra is certainly a guitarist of undoubted skill and talent; but it requires something more than this for the successful execution of an *opéra série*, which the performance in question claims to be.

Among the principal attractions of the week have been the races at Satory, and the flower-show at the park of Versailles, under the patronage of the Empress, who was present on the opening day. The races were the last of the spring season; and, though they were not very numerously attended, owing to the uncertainty of the weather and the counter-attraction of the flower-show in the immediate neighbourhood, a considerable number of the *élite* of society were present; and most of the races (with the exception of the hurdle-race, which was a woeful affair—three horses starting—one breaking down in the middle, a second being "nowhere," and the third only winning, owing to the badness of the other two) were well contested, and of much interest.

The Eastern difficulty continues to be the prominent topic of conversation in Paris. The Bourse was agitated on Wednesday, and several fluctuations took place. It closed firm, however, in consequence of a report that the difference between Russia and Turkey would be pacifically arranged. The Three per Cents closed at 77f. 20c. for the end of the month.

The *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday had letters from Constantinople, stating that measures have been taken for the purpose of arriving at a peaceable solution of pending questions by means of an arbitration. Redschid Pacha was in favour of this solution, which did not, however, receive a decided support from some of his colleagues.

The *Bulletin de Paris*, which has in some quarters the reputation of being a semi-official organ of the French Government, has a long article on the rumour that a very large body of Russian troops have received orders to advance towards the frontiers of Wallachia and Moldavia.

This occupation (adds the *Bulletin*) would be a manifest violation of the treaties of Ackerman and Adrianople, and would be equivalent to a declaration of war against the Turkish Empire. The clause of the treaty of 1841, declaring that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus shall be closed to the vessels of war of all nations so long as the Porte shall be at peace, would, in the case of the occupation of the principalities by Russia, be no longer applicable, and the Porte would have a perfect right to apply for the presence of the French and British fleets.

The *Pays* has published an important article, signed by M. de la Guerrinière, on the Eastern question, which, it is confidently asserted, is meant to convey the expression of the Emperor's ideas on the Eastern question, and as marking out the line of policy which it is proposed to follow; especially to dissipate any apprehensions that might be entertained of the Emperor seeking to avenge any possible violation of the treaties in the East by a similar violation with respect to Belgium. The aim of the article is to show, that the question raised by the arrogant pretensions of Russia is neither French nor English, but European.

Our national pride (it is said) is much flattered, no doubt, at hearing it constantly stated, that the Mediterranean is a French lake. Unfortunately, the treaties of 1815 have changed into a dream that expression of a great man. In consequence of these treaties the Mediterranean is not, and cannot henceforth be, other than a European and international lake. It is to maintain for it that character that Egypt ought not to be either English or French, but European.

The same authority states that the pacific policy advocated in the article in question coincides with the sentiments of the Cabinet "almost to a man."

The *Moniteur* announces the successful continuation of the expedition

against the Kabyles, consisting in burning several of their villages, and the loss of a considerable number of lives on both sides.

The Duke of Rianzares, the husband of the Queen-Mother of Spain, since his arrival in Paris, has had two or three interviews with General Narvaez; but it is not, as yet, known whether he has succeeded in effecting a reconciliation. The Duke of Rianzares proceeded to London a few days ago. It is his first visit to England. The object of the Duke's visit is to see his son, who has been now for the last two months in England for the purpose of studying the language. The young Munoz is eighteen years old, and was some time since appointed midshipman in the Spanish navy. Of his rapid promotion, with such powerful protection as that of his father and mother, there can be very little doubt.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Resuming this week our narrative of events in the East, we have first to remark that the telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of Count Nesselrode at Constantinople exercised greater influence over the Paris Bourse than its importance deserved. Indeed, it must be borne in mind that since private speculators have been allowed to forward announcements of political events by the Continental electric telegraphs, these despatches must be taken with some suspicion, as they are not unfrequently designed to serve the stock-jobbing purposes of the hour. Count Nesselrode is not the Russian Chancellor, who, it was stated, had arrived from St. Petersburg to supersede Prince Menschikoff, but the son of the veteran diplomatist, an *attaché* of the Russian Embassy, who accompanied the Prince to Constantinople. Count Nesselrode arrived in London on Tuesday from Constantinople, having passed through Vienna and Paris. He was the bearer to the several Russian missions of full particulars as to the manner in which the late events, and the failure of the embassy to which he was attached, occurred. But, not having been to St. Petersburg since that occurrence, he cannot be acquainted with the latest views of the Russian Cabinet; and he is not specially accredited to the Government of this country. It is rather as an informant of the Russian Embassy, than as an emissary, that he appears to have been detached from Prince Menschikoff's diplomatic staff, and ordered to visit the capitals of Western Europe.

It will be remembered that Prince Menschikoff began his embassy by the demand of a treaty—which was at first to be kept secret—embracing, in a formal manner, the appointment of Greek Patriarchs, the protection of the Russo-Greek Church in Turkey, and the settlement of the question of the Holy Places. Upon the arrival of the French and English Ambassadors, about the 5th of April, this demand was abandoned, and the matter was supposed to have been dropped, as impracticable. On the 5th of May the proposal was renewed in the more modest form of a *Sened*, or convention, which, however, still had the form of a bilateral contract. Lastly, on the eve of his departure, and, indeed, after he had affected to break off relations, Prince Menschikoff offered to accept the same species of concession in the shape of a note. This last proposal was certainly free from some of the grave objections which had been made to the contract; for a diplomatic engagement in the form of a mere declaration is susceptible of explanation, and even a departure from it is not to be regarded as a cause of war.

The latest negotiations between Prince Menschikoff and the Porte took place after the former had left Constantinople, and while he was on board his frigate. The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires waited upon the Prince, proffered his mediation, and—in the name of his colleagues, the representatives of England, France, and Prussia—endeavoured to open some path to an understanding. Instead of a treaty, the Prince consented, as we have stated, that the guarantees required by Russia in favour of the Greek Church should be stipulated in a diplomatic note. He announced that if, in the course of the day, the Porte did not send him this note, he would leave without granting any further delay. The answer of the Turkish Ministry was that the Greek Patriarch would shortly receive a firman from the Sultan confirming all the religious privileges granted to the Greek Church by the Sultan's predecessor; that he himself would guarantee the scrupulous maintenance of them for the future; that a copy of this firman should be delivered to the Russian Embassy; that in all that concerned the *status quo* at Jerusalem, no alteration should be made without the consent of the two courts of France and Russia; and, finally, that the Porte would not refuse to guarantee beforehand to the Greek Church all the religious advantages which might be granted in future to other religious communions protected by foreign powers. The only point upon which the Porte would consent to conclude a written arrangement with Russia, was relative to the establishment of the church, of the convent, and to the Russian hospitals demanded by the Emperor. Prince Menschikoff, in his turn, refused to agree to these proposals. He insisted upon the concession to Russia of the protectorate and civil jurisdiction over the Greek subjects of the Porte. As diplomatic relations were broken off, the Prince gave notice that he would listen to no further negotiation whatever on the subject. He required a plain answer to his request—yes or no. The answer in the negative was immediately returned. The Prince weighed anchor for Odessa, and thence travelling rapidly to St. Petersburg, reached that capital on the 20th ultimo. On his arrival, the Emperor fully and entirely approved of every act of his Ambassador, and expressed the utmost displeasure at the conduct of the Sultan. The Czar at once transmitted orders to the fourth corps d'armée of Poland to proceed by forced marches to Bessarabia, to replace the army quartered there, which is destined to invade Moldavia.

A courier was at the same time despatched from St. Petersburg to Constantinople to address another summons, which may now correctly be termed an ultimatum, to the Porte. The courier is the bearer of a peremptory demand to the Turkish Government to sign within a week the last draught note proposed by Prince Menschikoff; and, in the event of a further refusal on the part of the Turkish Ministers, the Russian Government does not dissemble its intention forthwith to enter and occupy the Danubian Principalities. The same courier is said to bear orders to the Russian Generals on the frontiers of the principalities, directing them, in the event of the rejection of the ultimatum, to cross the Pruth without further delay.

The Turks, on the other hand, are actively preparing for war. The armament of the fleet is carried on with much vigour, and all the porters of the port have been engaged for the transfer of ammunition from the arsenal to the various forts on the shores of the Bosphorus. The Minister of War has given orders to Namik Pacha to be ready to proceed to the frontier at the head of 40,000 men the moment the first Russian is known to have crossed the Pruth. Namik Pacha was formerly Governor of Arabia, and he is a man of much energy. Much enthusiasm prevails among the Mussulman population. The Ottoman fleet, commanded by Achmet Pacha, was concentrated in the Bosphorus. The arrival of the Egyptian contingent, of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, was expected.

If Russia, after all, means nothing warlike, she has incurred an immense and useless expenditure in her armaments on the shores of the Black Sea and in Bessarabia. By the last post further accounts speak of the armaments as being still larger, and in a still more forward state of preparation. On the Pruth about 20,000 ox-waggons are drawn up on the banks ready for the transport of baggage; and at Ismail floating bridges of boats are prepared for the passage of troops.

The combined fleets of England and France are, it is believed, ordered to the Dardanelles, and will arrive at their destination somewhere about the 16th inst. at latest; and, as the Russian forces are ordered to commence hostilities about the 15th, it is evident the fleets will arrive some days before a Russian armament can reach the Straits of Marmora from Sebastopol or Odessa. The squadron under Admiral Corry has before this reinforced Admiral Dundas, who was at Malta at the date of the last advices. The French fleet was stationed at Salamis; it consisted of eight ships of the line; a reinforcement of four others was expected.

The position taken by Austria is of some importance, seeing that it is one of moderate, but firm opposition to the pretensions of Russia. Austria has always been sensibly alive to the importance of keeping the navigation of the Danube free from Russian control. A movement that should establish the Russian frontier along the Danube from Orsova to the Black Sea is an event of the utmost consequence to the Austrian empire; and Austria cannot allow the entire control of that river, which is the main artery of her empire, to pass into the hands of Russia, who might either intercept the whole Danube navigation, or avail herself of the stream to menace all Southern Hungary. It is a fortunate circumstance that a perfect concert prevailed at Constantinople between the Four Powers; and, while the Porte showed its readiness to accede to any terms not inconsistent with its honour, the Ministers of the four Courts unanimously approved its decision on Prince Menschikoff's proposal; and M. de Klez, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, was, as we have seen, deputed by his colleagues to make a last attempt at an amicable arrangement. But while conjecture points strongly to the probability of an invasion of the Danubian principalities, and in the first instance of Moldavia, from which the Russian province of Bessarabia is separated only by the channel of the Pruth, there seems some doubt whether, if the Russian troops

enter Moldavia, a *casus belli* will, in fact, occur. The Danubian provinces have been several times occupied by a Russian army during the present century, and the Hospodars of that territory are already almost independent of Turkey. A convention has been for many years in existence between Russia and Turkey, the spirit of which was the semi-independence of the Hospodars and of their administration, and "the inviolability of the Moldavian and Wallachian territory," which was specially provided for, so as to throw the Turks entirely on the right bank of the Danube. An invasion of these principalities would, therefore, simply be the overthrow of the system established by Russia herself for their government; and it would still be open to the Porte to treat it or not as an act of hostility against the Turkish dominions. In reality, the provinces north of the Danube have been so effectually wrested from the Porte by the treaties of 1826 and 1829, and by the reiterated Russian occupations, that a fresh invasion of them is of less consequence to Turkey than it is to the general policy of Europe, and especially of Austria. Although Russia has, ever since the peace of Tilsit, openly expressed her desire to possess these provinces, and has repeatedly occupied them, as she did under the convention of Balta Liman from 1848 to 1851, neither her protectorate over them, nor the present state of those countries, at all justifies such an invasion; and if, as is reported, Omer Pacha be stationed with an army in Albania, a conflict seems imminent.

It is clear that, however serviceable the combined fleets of France and England may be for the protection of Constantinople, they will not avail to check the advance of a Russian army in Moldavia, nor prevent the Czar from re-opening negotiations at his pleasure, with all the advantages derived from possession of a conquered province.

Mr. E. H. Stanley, in a letter to a contemporary, supplies some opportune information on the state of the Greek Church in Turkey, over which the Emperor of Russia seeks absolute control. According to returns made as far back as 1844, Constantinople alone contained 137,000 Greeks and 220,000 Armenians, while the entire population returned under those two heads as subjects of the Porte, amounted to 10,730,000. Mr. Stanley concludes that if the Czar could obtain the consent of the Sultan to acquiesce in what he terms a necessary measure of precaution to ensure the *status quo* of the Greek Church, he would virtually rule over one of the most energetic and important sections of the subjects of the Porte—would establish an *imperium in imperio*; and, whilst the substance of the present Sultan's power would be visibly diminished, his successors might be left without even the shadow of authority over a dismembered realm.

AMERICA.

We have advices from New York to the 24th, by the *Cambria*; and to the 28th, by the *Baltic*. The following appointments of Foreign Ministers have been made by the President:—Great Britain: James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, in place of Joseph R. Ingersoll; John Appleton, of Maine, Secretary of Legation. Spain: Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, in place of Daniel M. Barringer. Russia: Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, in place of Neil S. Brown. Prussia: Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey, in place of Daniel D. Barnard. Central America: Solon Borland, of Arkansas, in place of John B. Kerr and B. M. Edney. The only remaining appointment to be made was that of France, in place of Mr. Rives. The pay of Envys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary is 9000 dollars per annum as salary, and 3000 dollars outfit. Secretaries of Legation receive 2000 dollars per annum.

The new Minister to London, James Buchanan, is well known as a statesman and politician. He is a bachelor, sixty-two years of age, having been born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1791. He studied law, and entered public life as a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1814. He was elected to Congress, having been attached to the old Federal party, in 1820, and served as a member of the House of Representatives until 1831. In May, 1831, he was appointed by General Jackson Minister to Russia, having become united with the Jackson Democratic party some years before the election of the General to the Presidency. On his return from Russia, he was United States Senator in 1834, and continued a member of that body until 1845, when he received from President Polk the appointment of Secretary of State. He has been in private life since March, 1849.

Most of the newly-appointed Ministers have been connected with journalism. The Charge d'Affaires at Naples, Mr. Robert Dale Owen, is a native of Lanark, Scotland, and son of Robert Owen, the Socialist. Mr. Theodore S. Fay, of New York, for many years Secretary of Legation to Prussia, had been appointed Minister Resident to Switzerland, with an allowance of 6000 dollars per annum. The United States Government was previously unrepresented in that quarter. Mr. Dennis Mullins had received the appointment of Consul at Cork; Mr. J. Lynch, at Dublin; Mr. H. Dessoif, at Dundee; and Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorn, the well-known author of "Mosses from an Old Manse," at Liverpool.

In the Canadian Council the bill to increase the representatives in the Legislature was passed by a large majority. The bill to abolish Senatorial Tenures was defeated. A rumour was very prevalent that Belle Island was to be ceded to the French Government; and an address to the Queen, remonstrating against it, had been numerously signed.

From the city of Mexico we have advices to the 18th, and from Vera Cruz to the 22nd ult. A revolution broke out at Vera Cruz on the 17th among the National Guards, in consequence of an order from the Government to incorporate them with the regulars. The revolution lasted three days, during which business was entirely suspended. The regular troops had possession of the forts, and the National Guards of the streets and city gates. Brisk firing was kept up during the whole time; but the affair was finally ended on the 22nd, by the entrance of a large body of troops from Jalapa, who took 50 of the National Guards prisoners, and restored quiet. Santa Anna had issued many arbitrary decrees; he had suspended Legislative authority of all kinds throughout the Republic, and prohibited the possession of arms, powder, or any kind of munitions by private citizens. He had also placed the telegraph under control of Government. The army was being re-organised and increased.

A project for a new national bank had been started, based upon a Government loan of from 8,000,000 dols. to 12,000,000 dols.

JAMAICA.

The quarrel between the Governor and the House of Assembly continues. The Island was without a revenue, the principal revenue acts having expired in consequence of the refusal of the House of Assembly to renew them. The Governor has stated that between the 1st of May and the 10th of October next, if matters should remain on their present footing, there would be legitimate demands upon the Island Treasury for payments to the amount of £100,000, and that there would not be money wherewith to pay more than one-fifth of the amount. The Governor was about to discharge all the male and female convicts and prisoners whose labour could not be made to provide for their maintenance. The police, by the interruption of their pay, would also be released from their engagements. The Governor adds that—"Those who may be on the watch to turn the public loss to their own profit will have the opportunity of stocking their stores at this season of the year with undutied rum at the rate of 1000 puncheons a week." He recommends that the attention of the House of Assembly should be given, first, to a regulation of the civil and ecclesiastical establishments by reductions which shall either be prospective, or shall be made upon the basis of a fair and moderate compensation for existing interests; secondly, to the provision of a permanent fund for the payment of the reduced establishments; thirdly, to the enabling of the Governor for the time being to employ Ministerial officers, holding seats in the Assembly, to bring forward Government measures in that House. The Assembly on the 18th were preparing to reply to the Governor. A remonstrance to the Queen, calling for his removal, was in agitation. An alteration in the constitution of the colony seems imperatively demanded. The House of Assembly had declared Kingston a free port.

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.—An American correspondent says:—"The Exhibition, I think, will prove hardly less than a failure. It is now said that the building will not be ready before the 1st of September. This is truly a sad delay. Many persons have now arrived in this city who came from distant countries purposely to bring goods, and others came to see the grand show. Already more goods are here than can find space in the building. It is said that it has been got up by a few inexperienced people, who have no reputation as business men; and that the Government has declined to afford them assistance. So runs on the Yankee Exhibition without much interest, or care being manifested by the people at large, although many of them are truly ashamed of it." A more recent account states that the architects of the Crystal Palace had reported that the building would be completed so as to be ready for the reception of goods by the middle of this month. The directors expected to open the exhibition between the 1st and 15th of July.

NEW SEIDLITZ POWDER IN ONE PAPER.—Contrary to the usual practice, this powder keeps well ready mixed in one paper, and effervesces briskly when put into water. It is composed of one part of bicarbonate of soda and two parts of bitartrate of soda. Half a tea-spoonful dissolved in a tumbler of spring water, and drunk quickly, is a very good thing for those who are "thirsty in the morning."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Sir C. WOOD moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the Government of India. As the existing act would expire in April next, it was necessary to introduce either a measure for the future administration of India this session, or a continuing bill, deferring a final measure until next session. The Government were of opinion that the latter course would be unwise, and that delay was inexpedient. The complaints of the present Indian Government were mainly of the administration of justice, the want of public works, and the tenures of land. He noticed the difficulties attending the dispensation of justice in India, where perjured witnesses could be got at an anna (1½d.) a head. The natives of India reposed implicit reliance in the integrity of English judges, and the native judges, who now decided a large proportion of the causes, had greatly improved in integrity. He read a statement of the roads completed, or in the course of construction, in different parts of India; advertizing to the subject of railroads, in the promotion of which, he said, no time would be lost or expense spared; and to that of canals and works of irrigation, which had been increased to such an extent as to render productive 14,000,000 acres of new land. In reviewing the tenures of land, he discussed the comparative merits of the Zemindary, the Ryotwar, and the village systems of revenue settlement, prevailing in the Bengal, the Madras, and the Western provinces respectively, showing the inexpediency, and the impediments in the way, of establishing either as a universal system; and he examined the subject of cotton cultivation, the success of which, he remarked, depended upon the certainty of a market in this country, which, again, depended upon the price of the American crops. Sir Charles next considered the revenues of India, the gross amount of which was about £26,000,000. In enumerating the results of the last twenty years' administration of India, he noticed the extinction of slavery, suttees, infanticide, human sacrifices, and Thuggee—all of which had been quietly put an end to; contrasting the state of British India with that of India under Mahommedan rule and that of the native princes. The value of the imports into India had augmented from £7,993,000 in 1834-5, to £17,313,000 in 1849-50—140 per cent. He admitted that it did not follow, from these facts, that the existing Government of India was the best that could be devised; but if we were to test a Government by its results, whatever might be its anomalous character, that of India could not be condemned as bad or inefficient. He thought it better that the Indian Government should remain as it was than that it should be assumed by the Executive Government at home. Leaving the relations between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors as they stood, as well as the responsibility to that House of the President of the Board, her Majesty's Ministers proposed to improve the constitution of the Court, and to impose restrictions upon its patronage. They proposed to reduce the number of the elected members of the Court to twelve, and to add six named by the Crown from Indian servants who have been ten years in the service of the Crown or the Company, making the number eighteen instead of twenty-four; which would obviate the objection that the best Indian servants could not obtain seats in the Court. They proposed that one-third of the members of the Court should vacate their seats every seven years, but be immediately re-eligible. They did not think it fair, however, to tie up the hands of Parliament for any period from making a change in the form of the Indian Government, if the experiment should not answer; it was proposed, therefore, that it should only continue until Parliament should otherwise provide. It was intended that the directors should receive £500 a year, and the chairman £1000. With respect to the limitation of their patronage, it was proposed to do away altogether with the nomination to appointments to Haileybury College, opening them to unlimited public competition, and giving them, not by favour, but to merit, and merit alone. It was proposed to adopt the same course with reference to appointments to the scientific military branch at Addiscombe, and to assistant-surgeons. As to the direct appointments to the Indian army, these, not being fit subjects for competition, would be left, as at present, in the hands of the Directors. In respect to the Executive Government in India, the principal change proposed was the separation of the Governorship of Bengal from the Governor-Generalship, constituting a Lieutenant-Governor of that Presidency, continuing the Lieutenant-Governorship of Agra, and giving power to the Supreme Government to constitute a new Presidency in the districts on the Indus. It was proposed to improve and enlarge the powers of the Legislative Council of India, adding two judges thereto. Sir Charles then indicated certain alterations which could not be introduced into the bill, including the education of civil servants, securities for the due qualification of candidates for judicial offices in India, and the consolidation of the Courts of Sudder Dewanay Adawlut with the Queen's Courts, the amalgamated Court being an ultimate Court of Appeal, with original jurisdiction in certain cases; and he concluded a speech of five hours' length with a rapid survey of various subordinate topics—native judges, furloughs, native education, and the prospects of Christianity in India.

Mr. BRIGHT opposed the Government bill as a half-way measure, inadequate to cure the evils and supply the defects of the Indian Government. The debate was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH called the attention of their Lordships to the position of our army in Burmah, which he described as being unable—partly from its want of the means of locomotion, partly from the inadequacy of its force to the extent of ground it had to occupy and the magnitude of the enterprise assigned to it—to take advantage of the favourable opportunity which the revolution in Ava had afforded it; or, in fact, to undertake any operation of importance. He recommended that the troops, which were now much dispersed in garrisons, should be concentrated; that the Government should give up all illusions as to an easy conquest, and prepare itself for an arduous and costly war.

Lord ALBEMARLE strongly urged the propriety of disavowing the annexation of Pegu.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Income-tax Bill a short discussion took place, after which the House divided, when the third reading was carried by 189 against 55.

Sir F. KELLY moved a clause to reduce the tax upon incomes between £100 and £200 a year to 3½d. in the pound, and between £200 and £300 a year to 5½d. in the pound.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER objected to the clause, which was negatived upon a division, as were other clauses. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The adjourned debate on the Government of India was resumed by Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, who enlarged upon the defects of the judicial system in India, and the inefficiency of the judges. He advocated the employment of the natives in the higher capacities. The East India Company had assumed the rights of the proprietor of the land, but had invariably neglected all his duties. Under the zemindary system in Bengal the native landed proprietary had been reduced to a dead level of misery, and the ryotwar settlement had blighted the prospects of the Madras provinces. Condemning in strong terms the general policy and proceedings of the Court of Directors, he appealed to the House that so enormous a power should be left in such hands.

Sir J. HOGG offered a long and elaborate defence of the administration of the Court of Directors. He urged the necessity of immediate legislation. So far from the Court of Directors being, as alleged, a mere sham, under the existing system, the practical government of India rested with the Court, under the paramount control of her Majesty's Ministers; but the great virtue of the double Government consisted in its being the only mode by which the administration of India could be purged of all political bias. Sir James then proceeded to contend that the directors' patronage had been properly distributed; that the emoluments of the Indian civil service were inferior to those in corresponding stations in the general public service; and that India, so far from languishing, had advanced in prosperity—this result being indicated by the large increase of the gross revenue, notwithstanding reductions of duties and taxes, and in spite of fiscal legislation in this country calculated to retard the commercial progress of India. The estimate for the year 1852-3 showed a gross revenue of £29,228,252, and an expenditure of £26,317,526, leaving an Indian surplus of £2,910,726; after allowing for the tribute to England there was still a surplus of nearly £500,000, including the estimate for the Burmese war, which was about £600,000. The Indian debt had nominally increased; but of this increase £15,000,000 had been incurred through the Afghan expedition, which was not an Indian, but a European war. He replied to the allegation that natives of India were not sufficiently employed, showing that they adjudicated 96 per cent of the causes, that they were appointed deputy collectors and deputy registrars at high

salaries. After describing in glowing language the social revolutions accomplished in Mairwara, Candeish, and the Khond country, by reclaiming and civilising even wild and ferocious tribes, he detailed the progress of education, of ecclesiastical establishments, and of moral and religious facilities throughout British India, and concluded with expressing, on the part of the Court of Directors, an earnest wish and anxious prayer that the Supreme Disposer of events might so direct the counsels of that House that it might select the form of Government for India best calculated to advance the interest and happiness of the people of India and the honour and glory of this great country.

The debate was again adjourned.

The House then went into Committee on Savings Banks; when, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, resolutions were agreed to, that leave be asked to introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to savings banks, and a bill to amend the law relating to the purchase of Government annuities through the medium of savings banks.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of Melfort's Restitution Bill, the object of which is to reverse the attainder of the Earls of Perth, implicated in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There not being forty members present to-day, when the Speaker took the chair, the House adjourned until Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House went into Committee upon the Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill, the details of which occupied the sitting. The bill effects great and valuable changes in the law of Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to the treatment of wages for debt in Scotland; which was read a first time. The Burial grounds Bill, with amendments, was reported.

The Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Bill was read a second time.—Lord STANLEY of Alderley gave notice of his intention to propose a clause to prevent unwieldy advertising vans from encumbering our streets.

The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.

Drummond's (Duke de Melfort's) Restitution Bill passed through committee.

The Income-tax Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. W. MILES brought up the report of the Election Committee on the return for the county of Clare, which stated that Sir J. F. Fitzgerald and Mr. C. O'Brien had not been duly elected for that county; that there had been intimidation at the last election, but that the election was nothing to show that it had been at all encouraged by the unseated members. They also reported that although two priests had been very active in the Six-mile-bridge affair, yet the Roman Catholic clergy, in general, had not exercised any undue influence. On the motion of Mr. J. FITZGERALD, new writs were ordered to issue for the election of representatives for the county of Clare.

Mr. BRAMSTON brought up the report of the Durham Election Committee, which stated that Lord Adolphus Vane, having by his agents been guilty of bribery, had not been duly elected for the borough of Durham, and that it was a void election.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The adjourned debate on the Government of India was resumed by Mr. BLACKETT, who concurred in many of the views expressed by Mr. Bright, and said that Parliament was called upon to legislate with slighter information than it had ever had on any former occasion. He stated his objections to the double Government and to the proposed bill, because it left the patronage in the hands of the East India Company—because they had exercised it to benefit their own family connections, and not either to economise the resources of this country, or to strengthen the social condition of India.

Mr. T. BARING thought it unwise to postpone legislation upon this important subject. He did not wish to see the government of India in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers exclusively; he preferred seeing another power recognised, which would be independent of political prejudices, but at the same time subservient to the decision of the Crown ultimately.

Sir H. MADDOCK could not see the necessity for immediate legislation, and believed that in India they did not expect that any measure would be passed this session. He would not, however, object to the introduction of the bill, although he objected to the double government which it proposed. He expressed a hope that some arrangement would be suggested by which a certain number of natives would be admitted into the Legislative Council.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR said that, from personal experience in the Russian Asiatic territories, he could assert that the natives of India had more to expect from Russian policy than from that of England, as proposed to be carried out by this bill. Russia was aspiring to the dominion of the East; and, should the struggle come, it would not be difficult to divine the result. He strongly deprecated the procedure of the Indian Government, which might be designated as the mystery of iniquity, as illustrated by the case of Dost Mohammed, and others.

Mr. A. HASTIE supported the proposition of the Government.

Mr. HUME thought that they were about to legislate in perfect ignorance of all that had recently occurred in India, and that any such legislation was premature. At the same time, he would say that the Select Committee was not composed of that class of members from which it should have been selected. He hoped that the House, for its own credit sake, would not be led blindfold into a path full of danger to our Indian empire. He thought the bill a most unwise one, and one that ought to be resisted in every shape, until the requisite inquiries should have been made.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

CUSTOMS, &c., ACTS.

The House then went into Committee upon the Customs Acts, and a great many of the reduced duties were agreed to.

The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

REFERRALS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Dr. George Taylor, Rector of Dedham, to the Rural Deanery of Rochester. The Rev. W. S. Grignon, to be Principal at Brighton College. The Rev. R. Wightman, to the Incumbency of Cross Canony, near Maryport, Cumberland. **Rectories:** The Rev. W. Keightley, to Dunsby, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. N. Peill, to Newton Toney, Wilts; the Rev. W. B. Philpot, to Wal-sby, Lincolnshire. **Vicarage:** The Rev. H. G. Morris, to Mark, near Wells, Somerset.

THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.—A correspondence has been published between Archdeacon Denison and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in which the former tenders the resignation of his office as examining chaplain pending a formal and public inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining, "whether, in requiring the assent of the candidates for holy orders to the doctrine of the Holy Communion to which Bishop Spencer has taken exception, I have required their assent to anything which is not the doctrine of the Church of England." His Lordship, in reply, accepts the resignation thus tendered, but explicitly declines the liability of providing the costs which may be incident to the inquiry.

CONFIRMATIONS ABROAD.—The Bishop of Ripon has left England, at the request of the Bishop of London, for the purpose of holding confirmations according to the following arrangement

THE DUKE OF GENOA.

PRINCE FERNAND-MARIA-ALBERT-AMADEUS-PHILIBERT-VINCENT, Duke of Genoa (who is now on a visit to England), is brother of Victor Emmanuel II., the present King of Sardinia, being second son of the late Charles Albert, so distinguished in the recent war against Austria. The Duke of Genoa's mother, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, is daughter of the late Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Duke of Genoa was born 15th November, 1822. He participated in the Italian campaigns of his father, and was conspicuous for personal gallantry and daring. In 1848, a decree of the Sicilian Chambers called him to the throne of Sicily, under the title of "Albert-Amadeus, First King of Sicily under the Constitution of the Kingdom;" but subsequent events rendered this nomination of no avail. He now bears, as before, his title of Duke of Genoa. He married, on the 22nd April, 1850, the Princess Maria-Elizabeth-Maximiliana, second daughter of Duke John of Saxony; and has a daughter, the Princess Margaret-Maria-Theresa-Joanna, born the 20th November, 1851.

The kingdom of Sardinia comprises the whole of North Italy, west of Ticino, including Piedmont, Genoa, and Nice, the adjacent Duchy of Savoy, and the Island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean. Its dynasty is the House of Savoy, claiming descent from the famous Wittekind, and tracing a long and illustrious line of ancestry. Sardinia is the only Italian State still governed by the male representative of the ancient hereditary sovereigns.

CAMP OF SATORY, NEAR VERSAILLES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Plain of Satory, upon which the French troops are now executing manœuvres, is about a mile to the southward of the town and Palace of Versailles. The Camp occupies its southern extremity, under the shadow of the forest, by which the plain is nearly surrounded. Immediately in front of the Camp is placed an altar, covered by a tent, supported by four poles in the form of halberds, inclining outwards from the base, and kept in their position by gilded ropes; a cross is placed on the apex in the centre, and the whole is richly decorated with gilding and blue. The base on which the altar stands is formed of fascines, and is enriched with flowers on either side of three flights of steps, by which it is ascended. On the front of the upper steps, facing the Camp, is an inscription, worked in *immortelles*, of yellow and white, variegated with other colours—"Salvum fac Napoleonem Imp. Eugeniamque Imp. Conjugem." The whole is completed by two military trophies of arms and tri-colour flags, the centre flag bearing the Imperial Eagle.

The front boundary of the line of the Camp, a few yards in advance of the tents, is made by a small trench or furrow, a few inches wide, cut in the grass, and filled with broken stones; making the line indelible, and easily distinguished, though not interfering with the military movements. Outside this line are cut various devices and mottoes, such as "Vive l'Empereur;" the letters N.E., surmounted by the Imperial crown; and the Cross of the Legion of Honour: in some cases the turf being removed to form the letters; in others the turf removed and replaced by sand—the letters and ornaments, being formed of turf or moss, very tastefully arranged. These devices, with turf pillars, &c., decorated with flowers and inscriptions, are said to have received the marked commendation of the Emperor on his inspection of the Camp, which he has made more than once.

The first line of the encampment is occupied by low tents, under which the arms are piled. At certain intervals are sentry-boxes, of which it may be worth while to notice the construction, as a hint to our own countrymen, who are little versed in such matters. Six

slight poles are stuck into the ground in a circle; these are surrounded on

fantry. At last, the enemy being supposed to have withdrawn, the troops returned to their encampment.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF GENOA.

every side, except the front, with two rough wooden hoops, at equal heights, the top being secured by a third entire hoop, which supports a framework of six smaller poles, secured by a second hoop above, and bound together, so as to form a cone-shaped top. Whole lengths of straw are then fastened vertically by the centre to three lower hoops; the ends of the upper length are gathered over the top; and the whole is completed by a fourth length, bound together at the end, and placed over all, so as to form a projecting thatch. The appearance is somewhat rude, but thus a comfortable and efficient sentry-box is provided, and is very quickly made.

Behind this line of sentry-boxes and low tents for the arms, are the lines of tents, varied with kitchens and other appurtenances, which, being within the boundary, strangers could not inspect.

On the morning of the 20th ult. mass was celebrated in presence of the troops drawn up before the temporary chapel. Shortly after one o'clock the Emperor arrived; when part of the infantry of the Camp marched in close column to take up the ground to the left of the Camp, and deploying with line, occupied the space extending to the race-course. The cavalry and artillery from Versailles, St. Cloud, and St. Germans occupied the ground in rear of the infantry. The Emperor, attended by his staff, with the Duke of Genoa, Prince Jerome, and others, rode along the line of infantry, and returned in front of the cavalry, the infantry facing round to receive him. He then took up a position in front, whilst the troops defiled before him. It was impossible not to notice the splendid appearance of the cavalry and artillery; nor to be struck by the bearing of two regiments of Grenadiers, who, though not an Imperial Guard by name, were evidently picked men and tried soldiers; their uniform is something like the ordinary gend'armes, with the exception of the fur cap, and the chest broadly faced with red. Their cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" as their commanders raised their sword to salute the Emperor, seemed more fervent than those of the other troops. As the Emperor was about to leave the ground, he was joined by the Empress in her carriage. He rode by her side into Versailles, followed by the cavalry, consisting of about nine regiments, who, together with the artillery, passed *au pas du charge* before the carriage of the Empress and the assembled staff, which occupied a position in front of the noble palace on the Place d'Armes, thus closing the first review of the troops encamped on the plain of Satory.

Among the manœuvres executed on the 3rd were those which took place at the celebrated Battle of the Pyramids. Marshal Magellan arrived at half-past twelve, when the three brigades of infantry advanced in a straight line; and, on coming to a certain point, supposed to be not far distant from the enemy, they formed into squares, with a piece of cannon at each angle, and commenced firing. The cavalry was drawn up in the rear as a reserve, as were the batteries of flying artillery. As the attack of the enemy was then supposed to be directed to the left, the brigades faced to that side by echelons; the cavalry advancing to cover the movement, and occasionally charging, as if to disperse the enemy who attacked. At the same time the artillery which was in reserve dashed in front, and opened a fire to support the cavalry. When the infantry had completed its movement to the left, and taken up position, the cavalry executed the movement of retreating through the lines, and formed in the rear of the infantry. Immediately afterwards each echelon of infantry formed in square, with a piece of cannon at each angle, and opened its fire, as at the commencement of the manœuvres; the artillery at the same time keeping up a well-sustained fire to support the in-

fantry. At last, the enemy being supposed to have withdrawn, the troops returned to their encampment.



ENCAMPMENT ON THE PLAIN OF SATORY, NEAR VERSAILLES.



FRIERN MANOR DAIRY FARM.—THE GREAT MEADOW.

FRIERN MANOR DAIRY FARM.

THE supply of milk to the London market is so important a branch of commerce that an account of one of the largest dairy farms in the metropolis may be read with interest. The Friern Manor Dairy Farm is situated at Peckham, about six miles from the Royal Exchange. The number of milch-cows at this farm is at present not less than 186. They are kept in sheds, of one of which we give an Illustration. This shed holds fifty cows; in another, which contains stalls for thirty-eight, the cows are separated by a wooden partition. Upon an average of the whole year each cow gives about ten quarts per day. When the produce of any animal falls below the average, she is sold, and another bought to supply her place. Some of the cows at the farm are extraordinary milkers, several giving more than 20 quarts a day, and one or two 24 quarts. One cow gave 28 quarts a day for five months. The greater number are bought when four or five years old. At this age they begin to give the most milk; in two or three years the supply begins to fall off, when they are sold. One cow, however, is shown, which has been a singularly good milker for nine years. She used to give upwards of 20 quarts a day, and still gives 17 quarts. The following is the produce of the farm during the last week:—Monday, 1247 quarts; Tuesday, 1763 quarts; Wednesday, 1827 quarts; Thursday, 1793 quarts; Friday, 1802 quarts; Saturday, 1815 quarts. The milking takes place twice a day: at half-past 1 a.m., and half-past 10 a.m. The first milking finishes about 4 a.m., and the second about noon. The milk is in London at 5 a.m., and at 1 p.m. The sheds are everywhere lit by gas, by the light of which the night milking is carried on. Fourteen milkers are employed, all of whom are of the

rounger sex. It will be seen that our artist has put a milk-maid by the side of the cows; this is a poetical license excusable in a picture, but which a strict regard for accuracy compels us to correct. The average time occupied in milking each cow is seven minutes. The period does not seem to be regulated by the quantity of milk that the cow yields; but something depends upon the animal, and more upon the skill of the operator. Some men milk a cow in five minutes; others take ten. The cows seem to regard their milk with a strange feeling of maternal pride, for none of them like to be milked into a pail containing the milk of any other cow. Each cow is thus humoured by having a pail to herself; and, if this regulation is disobeyed by the milker, the cow is very likely to kick the pail over which contains the milk of the sister cow. The utmost cleanliness is observed with the vessels into which the milk is drawn, and those in which it is sent to London. These vessels, which are of tin, are scoured out twice a day. As soon as each cow is milked the pail is taken to the foreman (Mr. Steel), who measures the milk, and enters the quantity on a slate opposite the number of the cow. The milk is all passed through several strainers; and it is then placed—pure from the cow, and free from every kind of adulteration and admixture—in large tin cans, barred across the top and sealed. Every precaution is taken to prevent the carriers from adulterating the milk for their own dishonest profit, and with so much success that the milk enjoys the highest character for purity. Mr. Wright, the proprietor of the farm, has two offices in London, to which the milk is sent in vans—one in Farringdon-street, and another recently opened in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, for the sake of his West-end

connection, which is considerable. The busiest season is from Christmas to June or July, when town is full.

The care taken of the health of the cows is dictated not only by a regard to the excellence of the milk, but by considerations of the ruinous pecuniary loss which would result from disease in the herd. Cows are peculiarly susceptible to contagion, and when new stock are bought, they are placed half a mile off, in a quarantine meadow, for two or three months, in order that disease, if it exists, may have time to develop itself, before they are placed with the herd. It is stated that when Mr. Wright has been to market to buy cows he always changes his clothes, and generally takes a bath before he ventures among his own herd. Some time ago the foot-rot broke out among one or two cows in the quarantine meadow, whereupon orders were given that the men in charge of them should on no account come near the buildings of the farm, or enter the great pasture in which the cows are turned out for exercise. By this means the progress of the disease was stayed. The herd at present enjoy remarkably good health. The cows are mostly of the short-horned breed. A few are Alderneys; but they are said to be too tender and delicate for this climate, and, for the most part, do not give enough milk.

During the cold weather the cows are never turned out into the meadows. They are in small numbers let loose in a yard for exercise and water for about half an hour a day. At the present season the cows are turned into the great meadow for two or three hours in the middle of the day. At the call of the cow-herd they simultaneously direct their steps from every part of the field to the gate nearest the farm buildings. Every cow is branded with a number upon the horns



FRIERN MANOR DAIRY FARM.—THE COW-SHED.

Sadler; and after this explanation I confidently trust that you will not persevere in an intention which would be to me the cause of sincere regret.—I have the honour to be, my dear sir, very truly yours,

ABERDEEN.

MR. MONSELL TO LORD ABERDEEN.

25, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, June 4, 1853.

My Lord.—I beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of your Lordship's letter. That letter put it beyond doubt that the basis upon which I accepted office remaⁿs unshaken, and that the sentiments of which I complained are not those of your Lordship's Government. It is, indeed, deeply to be lamented that a circumstance should have occurred which required so imperatively the re-assertion by your Lordship of the principles which you have so long professed; and I cannot conceal from myself that even the frank and generous consistency with which your Lordship has acted on the occasion may prove insufficient in some quarters to allay apprehensions which have been excited. With me, however, it is otherwise. I have trusted and I do trust your Lordship, as a high-minded statesman, resolved to deal justly and liberally with a religious communion which has long suffered from opposite treatment; and henceforth, unless I shall learn from your own lips, or from formal a^ts, that the policy of the Government is changed, I shall accept every fresh difficulty which attends its course as a fresh reason for offering to your Lordship a continuance of the services, humble as they are, which I am capable of rendering. Under these circumstances I can have no hesitation in acceding to your Lordship's wishes by withdrawing my resignation.

I am, my Lord, your faithful and obliged servant, W. MONSELL.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading Lowest Reading of the Day.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
June 8	30.128	66° 0	47° 6	53° 9	— 3° 1	75	N.E. 0.00
„ 4	30.005	63° 5	42° 1	51° 7	— 5° 1	71	N. 0.00
„ 5	29.871	67° 9	45° 4	55° 1	— 2° 2	69	VAR. 0.00
„ 6	29.856	67° 7	43° 5	55° 7	— 1° 8	80	VAR. 0.01
„ 7	29.958	73° 0	43° 3	56° 9	— 0° 8	79	N.W. 0.00
„ 8	30.051	77° 9	48° 4	63° 2	+ 5° 3	61	S.W. 0.00
„ 9	30.015	68° 5	55° 5	59° 8	+ 1° 7	81	W. 0.05

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.20 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.92 inches by 6h. p.m. on the 6th; increased to 30.15 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 8th; and decreased to 30.08 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.93 inches. During the time the daily temperatures were below their averages—viz., on every day from May 28th to June 7th—the mean daily defect for the period was 3°. The mean temperature of the week was 56° 6°, being 0° 9° below the average of the corresponding week in thirty-eight years. The range of temperature during the week was 35° 8°; the highest reading being 77° 9° on the 8th, and the lowest 42° 1° on the 4th. The daily ranges have been considerable, the highest being 29° 4° on the 7th, the lowest 13° on the 9th, and the mean of the week 22° 0°. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 0.06 inch.

Lewisham, June 10th, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending June 4, the births of 1444 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of these 758 were boys, and 686 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1384. The number of deaths registered to the week was 1023; which is less by a hundred than that of the week immediately preceding, which was 822; and, corrected for increase of population, becomes 981. The present return also exhibits an amount of mortality in the metropolis lower than has been observed in any previous week since January; and the 1023 deaths now returned exceed the expected number by 42, which is the least in excess of the average number since the week ending March 26, when the number of deaths exceeded that which was expected by 39. To zymotic diseases 219 deaths are referred (their average is 202); of these 41 are due to typhus, which is a decline of 12 in the week; to diarrhoea, 21 (which is a decline of 11 in the week); to measles, 28 (which is an increase of 9); with these exceptions, zymotic diseases exhibit no important fluctuation. To tubercular diseases, 209 (their average is 190); of these 152 are due to consumption, which is in excess of its average by 10. To diseases of the brain, 121 (their average is 110); of these, 25 were caused by apoplexy, 21 by paralysis, and 37 by convulsions. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 50 (their average is 30). Diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration continue still in excess of their average (which is 107). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 73 (their average is 57); and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 55 deaths are referred (exceeding the average by 27).

ALDERMAN OF BRIDGE-WITHOUT WARD.—Aldermen Thompson, Sir Peter Laurie, Farebrother, Copeland, and Kelly having refused to leave their wards, Alderman Wilson, the next in rotation, has accepted this offer; and a precept has issued for a wardmote for the election of an Alderman to serve in Castle Baynard Ward, in the room of Alderman Wilson, appointed Alderman of the Ward of Bridge Without. For the vacant gown there are two candidates—namely, A. A. Croll, Esq., one of the Sheriffs for the present year; and Henry Muggeridge, Esq., of the Company of Innholders. There are, as nearly as possible, about 210 voters who, upon this occasion, possess the franchise within the ward. The friends of Mr. Muggeridge appear to be sanguine of success. William Barber, Esq., of St. Paul's Churchyard, was invited to stand for the vacant Aldermanship, but he declined to do so. The election will take place the early part of the ensuing week.

THE BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The second exhibition for the season of fruits, flowers, and plants, under the management of the Botanic Society, took place on Wednesday, in the gardens in the Regent's-park, and was attended by a host of people of rank and fashion, among whom were, the Brazilian, Portuguese, Sardinian, Bavarian, Prussian, Greek, Belgian, Turkish, Sicilian, and American Ambassadors; the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Wiseman, &c. The number of visitors was estimated at nearly 16,000. The specimens of floriculture exhibited were of the highest character. The large gold medal was awarded to Mr. Speed, gardener to Mr. Edmonson, for a collection of twenty stove and greenhouse plants. Other gold medals were awarded to a considerable number of exhibitors.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—The Hanoverian Legation in Grosvenor-place is in a state of preparation to receive King George of Hanover and his Consort. A suite of English coachmen, grooms, &c., have been engaged for his Hanoverian Majesty during his sojourn in England. The King has one son, the youthful Crown Prince, after whom the Duke of Cambridge is in remainder to the throne.

THE CITY TERMINUS.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Saturday, Sir James Duke told the members that the President of the Board of Trade had informed him that the Government could not sanction the Bill (for the terminus in Farringdon street) in its present shape, as they did not consider it to be in conformity with the arrangements made in the year 1845, for the improvement of the city of London.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—On Thursday a conference was held of the representatives of about 240 Mechanics' Institutes, in connection with the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi—Mr. Henry Cole presiding—when a variety of resolutions were carried, with a view of improving the position and promoting the interests of these institutions throughout the country; and in the evening the various representatives dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Earl Granville.

FANCY BAZAAR.—On Thursday, the 30th inst., and Friday, the 1st of July, a fancy bazaar will be held in Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson's grounds at Charlton House, in aid of the funds for the erection of parochial schools in Woolwich. Under the auspices of the distinguished ladies; matronesses, we hope the amount realised will in some degree correspond with the importance of the object in view.

NEW WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE BILL.—The committee in the Common Council have reported to the court that "your committee have considered the said bill, and have inspected the plans of the same, and it appearing to us that the height of the centre arch was not to be less than twenty-five feet six inches above high-water mark, we did not propose to recommend any objection to the said bill; but in an amended plan the height of the centre arch being only twenty feet above Trinity high-water mark, we are of opinion that the erection of a bridge, the height of the centre arch being only twenty feet above Trinity high-water mark, will be a great obstruction to the navigation of the river, and your committee therefore recommend that the said bill should be opposed—that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons against the said bill." The report was unanimously agreed to, and a petition adopted.

THE CLOCK AT THE EXCHANGE.—The clock, which is said to be a most perfect work of its kind, was supposed to be designed for the use of those who have business on Change, and a standard to regulate the time for the whole of London. Yet it is so placed that it cannot be seen from any part of Cornhill, or the surrounding streets, except from one single spot. To set your watch you must go to the corner of Bishopsgate, before you can accomplish that purpose (for on all the other sides the face of the clock is invisible); and, what is still more extraordinary, the clock is equally useless to the greater part of the frequenters of the Exchange, for it is shut out from at least three-fourths of the quadrangle and the arcade surrounding it.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HENRY-GEORGE-FRANCIS, EARL DUCIE.

THE death of this nobleman occurred on the 2nd inst., at Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire. His Lordship, so well known by his able advocacy of Free-trade, was a liberal patron of agriculture, and the inventor of the Duce Cultivator and other farming implements now extensively used. His breed of stock was of unequalled excellence. During the past year, he filled the President's chair of the Royal Agricultural Society. (A portrait of his Lordship appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 569.)

Lord Ducie was born 8th May, 1802, the eldest son of Thomas Reynolds, fourth Baron and first Earl, by Frances, his wife, only daughter of Henry, Earl of Carnarvon. He married, 29th June, 1826, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John, second Lord Sherborne, and leaves ten sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest, Henry John, Lord Moreton, M.P. for Stroud, now succeeds, as third Earl Ducie. He is married to his cousin, Julia, daughter of James Haughton Langston, Esq., of Sarsden, Oxfordshire. The nobleman whose decease we record, was elected, after a very severe contest, M.P. for East Gloucestershire in 1832, and continued as such for three years.

The fortunes of the House of Ducie were founded by Sir Robert Ducie, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1631, who accumulated immense wealth; and, although he lost more than £80,000 by King Charles I., whose banker he was, is stated to have died worth half a million.

GENERAL LORD DACRE.

HENRY OTWAY, twenty-first Lord Dacre, died suddenly, on the 2nd inst., in Great Cumberland-place, in his 76th year. His Lordship had enjoyed the title only two years, having succeeded his brother Thomas Lord Dacre 21st March, 1851.

He was born 27th July, 1777; and at an early age entered the army, in which he attained the rank of General in 1811. In 1817 he was appointed Colonel of the 31st Foot. Lord Dacre served with the Coldstream Guards in Flanders, from 1793 to 1795; at Copenhagen in 1807; and in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1812. He was present at the battles of Talavera and Busaco, and at that of Salamanca, where he commanded a battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

He married, 24th July, 1806, Pyne Crosbie, sister of Lord Brandon, and by her (who died in January, 1844) had two sons and four daughters. Of the former, the elder, Thomas, now 22nd Lord Dacre, married, in 1837, Susan Sophia, daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, M.P. Of the daughters of the late Lord, three are married, viz.: Mrs. Granville Harcourt Vernon, Mrs. Samuel Whitbread, and Lady Hamilton Seymour, wife of the British Envoy at St. Petersburg.

The late Lord Dacre's younger son, Henry, is now M.P. for Lewes. The Barony of Dacre was originally in the family of Vaux. From that famous race, it passed through the Moultons, Dacres, Freneses, Lennards, and Ropers, to the Branks—the family of the present inheritors. It is one of the ancient Baronies by writ, descendible through heirs female.

SIR CHARLES ABRAHAM ELTON, BART.,
OF CLEVEDON COURT, COUNTY SOMERSET.

THIS venerable gentleman, who was in his seventy-fifth year, died on the 1st inst. His family—one of antiquity in the counties of Hereford and Gloucester—has long been influentially connected with the city of Bristol, for which the first Baronet, Sir Abraham Elton, sat in Parliament.

Sir Charles, the subject of our present notice, was formerly an officer in the 4th Regiment; and held, at the period of his death, the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2nd Somerset Local Militia. He married, in 1804, Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Smith, Esq., of Bristol; and by her (who died in 1830) had five sons and eight daughters. The two eldest sons were both unfortunately drowned in 1819; the third is now Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, seventh Baronet.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS MASON, K.C.B.

THE death of this gallant officer occurred on the 27th ult., at Eastbourne. Sir Francis was born February 10th, 1779; and, at the early age of thirteen, entered the Royal Navy. His services extended, consequently, over the most important period of our naval history. In 1794, he took part, when midshipman of the *Russell*, in Howe's famous action; and, in 1795, in the victory achieved by Lord Bridport. Soon after attaining his commission as Commander, he was appointed to the *Rattler* sloop, in which vessel he came into frequent and warm contact with the enemy off Flushing. In 1806, having received post rank, he took the command of the *Daphne*, and served in her at the capture of Monte Video, and in all the operations which preceded the evacuation of Spanish America. In 1809 Captain Mason was nominated to the *Fishguard*, and formed part of the force employed at the mouth of the Scheldt. In 1814, in command of the *President*, he assisted at the storming of St. Sebastian; and, in 1815, was made a Companion of the Bath. Having attained flag rank in 1838, Rear-Admiral Mason was appointed, in 1841, second in command on the Mediterranean station, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Sir Francis married, April 16, 1805, Selina, youngest daughter of Henry, 2nd Viscount Hood, and had a very large family. His residence was Wheler Lodge, near Welford.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS FULLER, C.B.

THIS distinguished soldier, an old Waterloo officer, died on the 28th ult., at Greenwich, aged sixty-two. He was for many years connected with the 50th Regt. of Foot, and took part in the following affairs:—Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nive, Waterloo, Cambrai, and the taking of Paris. He subsequently proceeded to India, and served at Bhurpore, under Lord Combermere. Colonel Fuller was wounded severely at the Nive. He held three medals—one for Waterloo, a second for San Sebastian, and an old war medal.

DEATH OF JOSEPH COTTE, Esq.—This much-respected gentleman died on Tuesday evening, at his residence, Firfield-house, near Bristol, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was known by his literary labours; and was connected with Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey; and was distinguished as a poet.

MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Saturday a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of promoting the execution, in bronze, of Baron Marochetti's well-known colossal statue of Richard Cœur de Lion in some conspicuous site in the metropolis, as a Memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851. The room was crowded with gentlemen interested in the promotion of art, or its distinguished patrons. The Marquis of Lansdowne was called on to preside, and expressed his high admiration of the statue in question, as to the merits of which he found there was complete unanimity. Earl Granville proposed the first resolution, to the effect that it was desirable to erect the statue of Cœur de Lion in some desirable site in the metropolis. The Earl of Eglinton seconded the resolution. Sir John Pakington proposed the next resolution, that, for the purpose of promoting the erection of the statue, a public subscription be now opened, and that further subscriptions be received by certain of the London bankers. Mr. Labouchere seconded the resolution, and said he could conceive of no ornament of the Great Exhibition of 1851 more suitable than that which furnished one of the chief objects of attraction, as the most appropriate to hand its recollection down to posterity. Viscount Canning moved that a committee be appointed to promote the carrying out of the objects of the meeting; and the High Bailiff of Westminster seconded the resolution, which was carried. Lord Overstone moved a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, which was carried with acclamation. Lord Lansdowne, in responding, said that England was a country celebrated for its production of the best and finest horses, but as yet it was not renowned for its bronze steeds (cheers and laughter). They would soon have a bronze sire; and the result, he hoped, would be the production of a large progeny, bearing the characteristics of their admired progenitor (cheers). The meeting then broke up, many noblemen and gentlemen signing their names to large subscriptions before they left the room.

CITY MILITIA.—Notices have been issued calling upon all the men attached to the militia for the City of London to assemble at the City Artillery-pounds, Finsbury, on Friday, the 17th inst., at ten o'clock, to commence a 28 days' drill. Any men connected with the corps being absent without lawful excuse will be treated as deserters.

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EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed Dr. James Begbie to be her physician in Scotland. Mr. J. G. Payne is appointed resident surgeon of the Millbank Penitentiary, in the room of Mr. James G. Rendle, appointed medical officer of the New Prison at Brixton.

Photography has just been applied with great success to engraving upon steel. We shall give particulars in our next.

Accounts from Malta, of the 27th ult., state that the English squadron has been reinforced by two sail of the line.

A ball will be given by some of the members of the Toxophilite Society, at their lodge in the Regent's-park, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst. King Maximilian II. of Bavaria, took leave of the Pope on the 27th ult., previous to his departure for Munich.

The *Gipsy Queen*, 95 days from Melbourne, has arrived; she has about half a ton of gold dust on board, and a large quantity of silver from the Cape.

From Silesia we learn that great distress existed, in consequence of the scarcity of remunerative employment, one-third only of the persons ordinarily employed being now engaged.

The import of the precious metals last week amounted in value to nearly one million and a half, of which £90,000 was gold from Australia. The shipments were about £300,000, of which £54,000 only was gold.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new Medical Benevolent College at Epsom, on Wednesday, the 6th of July.

THE OXFORD INSTALLATION.

THE annual recurrence of the Commemoration Festival at Oxford is invariably looked forward to with most pleasurable anticipations, which were this year greatly enhanced by the rare occurrence of the inauguration of a new Chancellor.

Of the "Installation Week" we gave a programme in our last Journal. On Saturday evening, the University Amateur Musical Society gave their concert at the Town-hall. On Sunday, the Bampton Lectures, which are annually preached before the University, terminated; the lecturer this year being the Rev. W. Thomson, of Queen's, author of "The Laws of Thought." His sermons appear to have given universal satisfaction; and although, from the concourse of visitors that invariably takes place at Oxford at the Commemoration time, St. Mary's Church is always full on "Show Sunday," it is remarked that so large a congregation has never been attracted since the corresponding Sunday when the famous "development sermon" was preached by Mr. Newman.

It was not till Monday afternoon that the business of "Installation" really began. The London train, which brought the new Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, set him down at the Abingdon station, that he might be present at the opening of a diocesan training school at Culham. To this spot, which is a short half hour's walk from the station in question, many persons migrated from Oxford at three o'clock, hoping to find omnibuses at Abingdon. However, there was nothing of the sort, and the party proceeded by a long dusty road until they reached the Training College, which is a large and remarkably neat Gothic building.

At length, the Bishop of Oxford, and Lord Derby, with Lady Derby, Lord Stanley, and several other persons of distinction, made their appearance. The Bishop delivered the keys of the new edifice into the hands of Mr. Ashworth, the appointed principal of the college, and, in a brief speech, impressed upon him the duties of his office. But the great oration of the occasion was the speech of Lord Derby, who was formally introduced by the Bishop to the assembled multitude. The Earl expatiated at considerable length on subjects that have very often been connected with that of education, setting forth the material improvements of the age, regretting that moral improvement had not kept pace with them, stigmatizing the apathy of the last century, and pointing out the danger of mere secularity. His speech came to a practical conclusion with his declaration that he presented the college with £100—a declaration which caused the Bishop to express a hope that the parties present would not fail to profit by so munificent an example. The National Anthem was then sung, and the assembly pleasantly returned to Abingdon, finding omnibuses on this occasion, and dropping donations into the small red bags which met their eyes on their departure from the College precincts. (In No. 618 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, our readers will find a View of the new College.)

In the early part of the day the Bishop of Oxford had attended the re-opening of Dorchester Abbey Church, which is celebrated for its architectural interest. He proceeded thence to meet Lord Derby on his way from London, and it was immediately upon this meeting that the opening of the Culham College took place.

Lord Derby at six o'clock, reached Worcester College, where he was the guest of the Vice-Chancellor.

In the evening Christ Church Meadow became the point of attraction,



THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, IN HIS ROBES AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

moored off the Long-bridge, and returned up. The order of boats was as follows:—

1. Brasenose.	9. St. John's.
2. Balliol.	10. Wadham.
3. Worcester.	11. New.
4. Christ Church.	12. Trinity.
5. Pembroke.	13. University.
6. Queen's.	14. Jesus.
7. Exeter.	15. Corpus.
8. Lincoln.	16. Oriel.

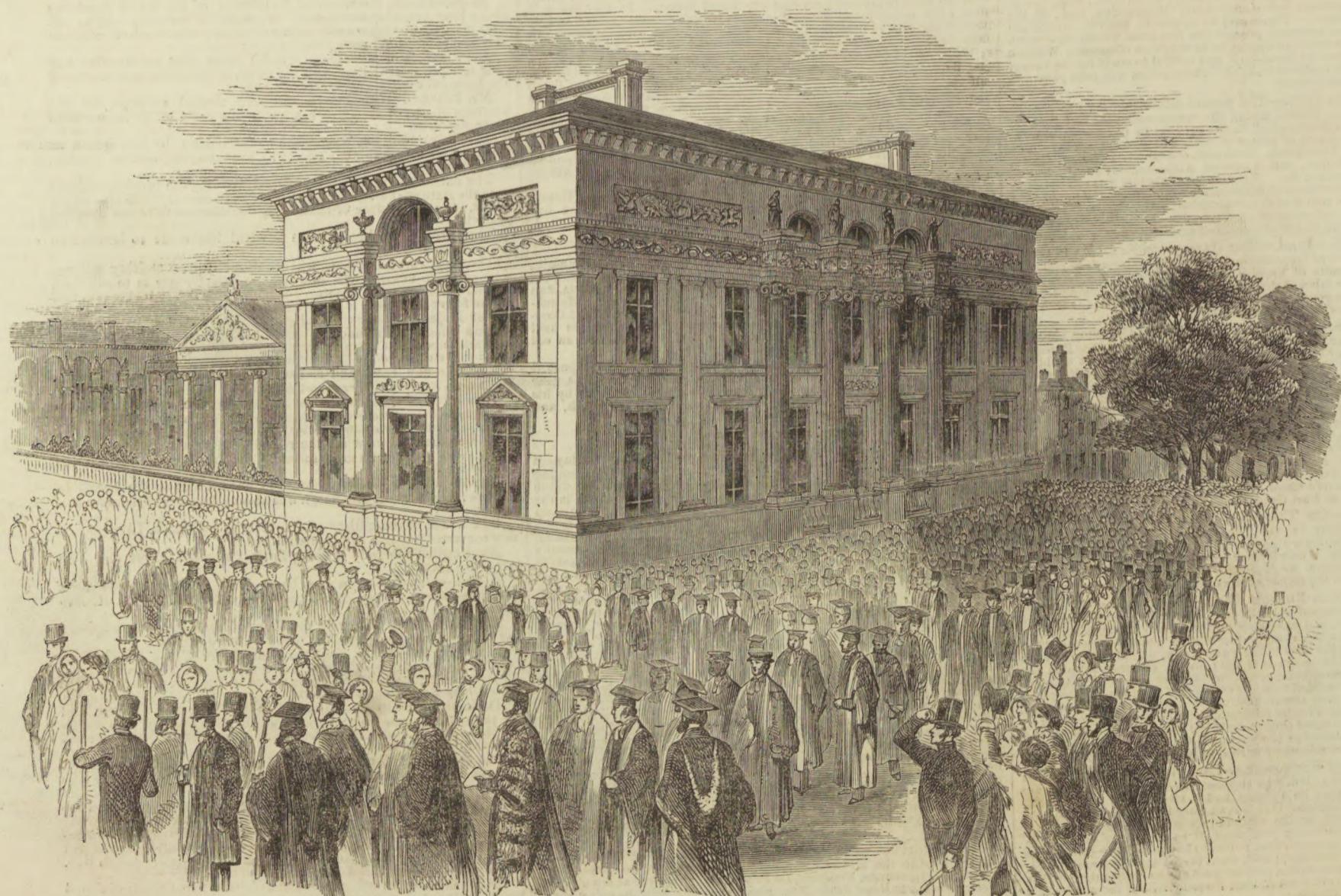
The New College Glee Club gave one of their charming musical entertainments in New College-hall, where the *élite* of the University, and many of its distinguished visitors, enjoyed a rich musical treat. The performances, which were highly creditable to this club, and greatly applauded, concluded with the far-famed song of "Dulce Domum."

On Tuesday, the great event of the week, and the one in which the chief interest is concentrated, namely, the installation of the Chancellor, took place in the Sheldonian theatre.

The reception of the Earl of Derby, in spite of the too obvious prominence given to political aims and designs in the copious list of partisan doctors and graduates which heralded his advent, has been everything that was to be expected from the ardent championing of his friends and the generous chivalry of his opponents. On an occasion like the present, good taste dictates that rival interests and feelings should be smoothed down into union with the sentiments of welcome, that even opponents may consistently entertain towards a guest on whom the choice of the University has fallen. Long before the time appointed for the opening of the theatre, every entrance was besieged; but, by the judicious arrangements which were made on this occasion, there was an entire absence of that crushing and trampling down, both of ladies and gentlemen, which has hitherto been the characteristic of a commemoration.

The first striking feature in the occurrences of to-day was the formation of the grand procession to accompany the Chancellor from Worcester College to the Sheldonian Theatre. This was certainly a very brilliant and stately show, and, from the number of dignified ecclesiastics present, is thought to have been the finest thing of the kind ever witnessed at Oxford. It consisted of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses; the noblemen members of the University in their dresses of state; the bishops, thirteen in number, including the Bishops of Oxford, London, Exeter, Lincoln, Salisbury, Chichester, St. Asaph, St. Andrew's, Quebec, Montreal, Ohio, Nova Scotia, &c., the doctors of divinity, law, and physic, the proctors, and the masters of arts.

The interior of the Sheldonian Theatre on a commemoration day is certainly one of the most imposing sights in England, and it probably never presented a finer *coup d'œil* than it did on Tuesday. By ten o'clock every disposable inch of space, whether in the area or galleries, was completely occupied. The area crowded with the *élite* of the clergy from far and near, the lower galleries filled with elegantly-dressed ladies in the most charming variety of toilets, and the upper galleries crammed with a mass of undergraduates, noisy and tumultuous as ever, make up a scene as characteristic as it is dazzling. The favourite amusement of the students who fill the higher tier is to give expression to the feelings with which they regard the most eminent personages of the era, present or absent, and even the chief topics of the day. Thus, the names of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cardwell, when mentioned, elicited a burst of cheering as cordial as it was general; those of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Lyndhurst were greeted with similar, though more partial expressions of



INSTALLATION PROCESSION PASSING THE TAYLOR INSTITUTION, OXFORD.

THE OXFORD INSTALLATION.

applause. Lord Derby's name was hailed with plaudits that showed no lack of enthusiasm, which were renewed when that of his Countess was pronounced. Lord John Russell and one or two other statesmen seemed by no means so popular with the Oxonians, judging from their equivocal reception; while the names of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, on being called out by some of those who took on themselves to act the part of prompters, roused a perfect storm of obloquy. The *mot* of "Disraeli and Protection" was received with faint cheering and laughter; but some of the undergraduates would not be content without testing the feelings of the auditory in a less mixed form, and the name "Benjamin Disraeli," when shouted forth by a pair of stentorian lungs, became the signal for manifestations of conflicting emotions from the two parties into which it was evidently divided. After a warm struggle between the applauders and the hooters, in which it was difficult to say where the weight of numbers lay, the energy of the latter ultimately slackened, and the zeal of friendly partizanship increased until it became decidedly predominant. Amongst the oddities of these utterances of the *vox populi* we may enumerate the following:—"Mrs. Louis Napoleon," "Cardinal Wiseman," "Colonel Sibthorpe," "the Queen's last baby," "the gentlemen in the crush below," "the illustrious foreigners," &c.

At half-past ten the Earl of Derby, in his full official costume as Chancellor, entered the hall, and took his place in the state seat reserved for the chief academic dignitary. The noble Earl was accompanied, besides the right reverend prelates above mentioned, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (on whom degrees of D.C.L.

had been conferred by diploma, in a convocation held the preceding day); Mr. Ingersoll, Minister from the United States; Mr. Van Buren, formerly President of the United States; the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Redesdale, Lord Colchester, Mr. Disraeli, M.P., Mr. Walpole, M.P., Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir John Pakington, M.P., and a number of other persons of distinction. Mr. Henley, M.P., was prevented by illness from attending to receive the honours destined for him.

The first business consisted in announcing the degrees of D.C.L., conferred on the Duke of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in a special convocation held on the preceding day. The degree of Doctor of Civil Law was then conferred, with the usual formalities, on the following eminent personages:—

The Most Noble the Marquis of Blandford, M.P.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Chandos, M.P.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton and Wintown.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury.
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley.
The Right Hon. Lord Redesdale.
The Right Hon. Lord Colchester.
The Right Hon. Lord St. Leonards.
The Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, M.P.
The Right Hon. the Lord Justice Turner.
The Right Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart., M.P.
The Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, M.P.
The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P.
The Right Hon. Joseph Napier, M.P.
Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H.
The Rev. Joseph Pulling, B.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.



QUADRANGLE OF WORCESTER COLLEGE.—THE EARL OF DERBY'S LODGINGS.

The formula of proposition runs as follows:—"Placetne venerabili huic Convocationi, ut vir prænobilis (aut vir honoratissimus), &c., admittatur ad gradum Doctoris Juris Civilis, honoris causa? Placetne vobis, Domini Doctores? Placetne vobis, magistri?" This is read by the Chancellor, and met by the *placets* of the graduates assembled in the area beneath. In spite of etiquette, an occasional non-placet was heard, and sometimes, too, an ultra-vigorous "maxime nobis," which furnished some matter of amusement to diversify the detail of official routine. A Latin speech from Dr. Phillimore followed, quite inaudible in the confusion, on presenting the new-made graduates to the Chancellor, to whom each paid the homage of an obeisance, before passing to his seat among the doctors. Dr. Mitchell, Vice-President of Magdalen Hall, afterwards delivered the Creweian Oration, spoken at every commemoration in praise of the founders and benefactors of colleges.

The remaining business of the Convocation consisted in the reading of the English prose essay for the Chancellor's prize, "On Popular Poetry considered as a test of National Character," by Mr. Day, of Wadham College; and of odes composed in honour of the installation, for which prizes have been awarded—in Greek verse by Mr. Griffiths, of Wadham College, and Mr. Falcon, of Queen's College; in Latin verse by Mr. Atkinson, of Exeter College, and Mr. Damer, of Trinity College; in English verse, by Mr. Alexander, of New Inn-hall, and Mr. Arnold, of University College. After the conclusion of the ceremonial the noble Chancellor, attended as before, returned to the Vice-Chancellor's residence in Worcester College.

In the afternoon grand horticultural show and promenade took place in the beautiful gardens of Worcester College, bordering the Isis. It was attended by the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Lady Emma Stanley; by Mr. Disraeli, and the other newly-made Doctors;

and by all the nobility and gentry in Oxford. The band of the Coldstream Guards and the Royal Thame brass band played during the afternoon; and the fête went off, favoured by beautiful weather, as brilliantly as could be desired.

At four o'clock the Chancellor held a public levee in the library of the Taylor Institution, where many of the dignitaries of the University and the resident Masters of Arts had the honour of a personal introduction to their Chancellor.

The Earl of Derby went through his duties in a graceful and dignified manner; and the remark was made that he evinced the possession of that eminently academic qualification—correct Latinity.

Of the new batch of doctors, Mr. Disraeli was the favourite of the Undergraduates. For the rest, the Earl of Eglinton was well cheered, Mr. Macaulay received marked honours, and the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge was equally fortunate. The Earl of Derby, by altering the usual formula, so as to give Lord Stanley the title of "filius meus dilectissimus," excited much sympathy.

The congratulatory addresses (one by Mr. Arnold, who gained the last Newdigate, and who has recently distinguished himself by a volume of poems) were likewise highly successful; and the Latin oration of Mr. Mitchell, the Public Orator, was marked by its ordinary fluency.

A Convocation was held in the morning at eight o'clock, when the Rev. Dr. Plumptre (officiating for the Vice-Chancellor) admitted the following to *ad eundem* degrees, VIZ.:—

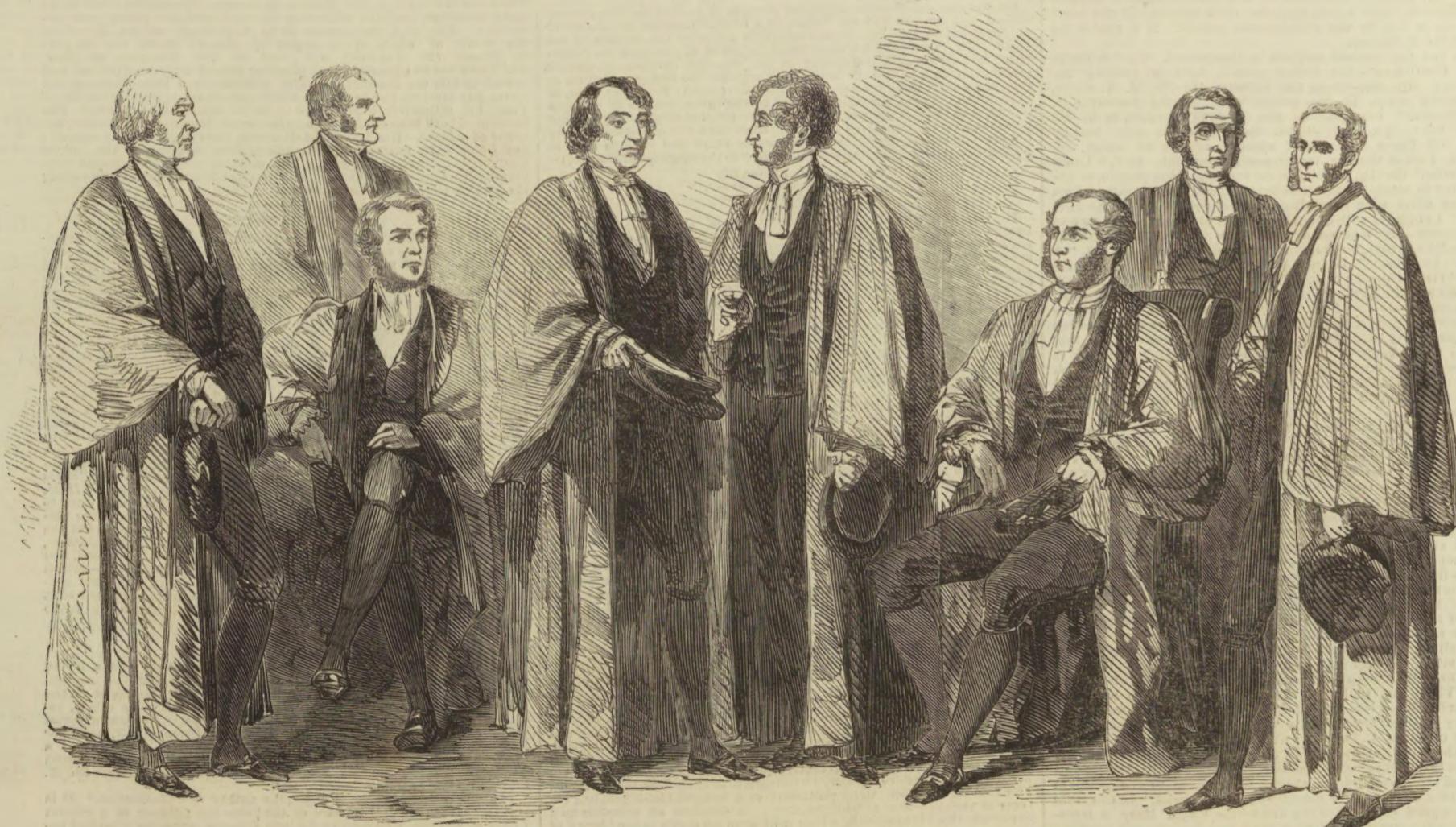
Thomas Bevenet, Christ's College, Cambridge, D.D.
Edwin Guest, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, D.C.L.
Charles Bickmore, Trinity College, Dublin, M.A.
John Meridith, Trinity College, Dublin, M.A.

F. Merewether, St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A.
Charles John Myers, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.
Charles Begsby, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.
Daniel Wingham, Christ's College, Cambridge, M.A.
John A. Bolster, Trinity College, Dublin, M.A.
Frederick Hogan, Trinity College, Dublin, M.A.
John H. Sherring, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.
Thomas L. Lane, St. John's College, Cambridge, M.A.
Edmond R. Turner, Caius College, Cambridge, M.A.
William White L. Bark, Trinity College, Dublin, M.A.
Clemens M. Ingleby, Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A.

The opening of the School at Culham was looked forward to with no small curiosity, as the first meeting in public of two redoubtable masters of verbal fence since the shrewd encounter of wits that took place between them not long ago in the House of Lords. It was known that the Earl of Derby had consented to attend the ceremonial, and to take this opportunity of holding out the right hand of reconciliation to the Bishop of Oxford, and making a graceful atonement for the somewhat wanton attack which had led to a sharp passage of arms between them in the parliamentary arena.

This year, through the excessive amount of business consequent on installation, the ordinary Wednesday of Commemoration-week was split into two portions—a Tuesday and a Thursday—a Wednesday of comparative repose being allowed to intervene. Tuesday, though it was without a "Newdigate," was esteemed the grand day *par excellence*, and went off exceedingly well. In fact, a great local authority was heard to observe that it had been one of the "easiest" Commemorations, *qua* the Undergraduates, on record.

Next week we shall more fully illustrate the Installation Ceremonies.



RT. HON. T. B. MACAULAY, M.P.

RT. HON. S. H. WALPOLE, M.P.

RT. HON. THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

RT. HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P.

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON, BART., M.P.

THE EARL OF EGLINTON.

RT. HON. J. NAPIER, M.P.

RT. HON. SIR J. S. PAKINGTON, M.P.

NEW DOCTORS OF CIVIL LAW, AT OXFORD.

fanatic, who accomplishes his assassination. In such a plot, there are not the elements of greatness; but the parts were excellently well acted by Mr. Davenport, Mr. Hopkins, Miss F. Vining, and Miss Julia Harland; the last of whom, in a lively character, executed a bravura which justly received unanimous and strongly-pronounced applause.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Lord Byron's tragedy of "Sardanapalus" will be produced at this theatre on Monday next, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. The discoveries made by Layard, Potta, and others, on the site of ancient Nineveh, have been taken as the authorities in the production of this drama. Mr. Layard, during his latest excavations in the south-east palace of the mount of Nimroud, arrived at the conclusion that the above structure was the work of Esarhaddon, and no other than Sardanapalus, who, conquered by the Medes and Babylonians, under Cyaxares (B.C. 606), made one funeral pile of his palace, his wealth, and his wives; and the costume, architecture, and customs of the ancient Assyrian people, have been verified by the bas-reliefs in the British Museum; but for which it would have been impossible to render Lord Byron's drama with proper dramatic effect. We need scarcely add, that with so fortunate a combination of circumstances the result must be successful.

GERMAN PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. Mitchell announces second season of German Plays at this theatre, to commence July 1, with a company of eminent artistes, from the principal theatres in Germany.

MISS RAINFORTH'S ENTERTAINMENT.—This distinguished vocalist delighted her admirers on Wednesday evening, at Music-Hall, Store-street, with the first of a series of "Illustrations of the Lyrical and Romantic Poetry of Scotland." The initial portion of the entertainment consisted of select readings from Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Marmion"; and these extended over nearly the whole of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth (cantos). Miss Rainforth's management of the metrical varieties in each stanza was admirable; and throughout she delivered the poem with eloquent grace. The few didactic and sentimental passages were particularly distinguished, and received with much applause. The description of the "Trial of Constance," and that of "Flodden Field," were of course the most striking points in the delivery; both were pronounced with emphasis and discretion, and the death of Marmion was given with sublime effect. Miss Rainforth is much to be commended for having kept her recitation within reading limits, and for not attempting a dramatic or histrionic display, which in a lecture-room is always out of place. During the reading, Miss Rainforth interposed some vocalisations, which were especially pleasing. The songs of "Young Lochinvar," "Blue Bonnets over the Border," and "Flowers of the Forest," were finely melodic. The second part consisted altogether of lyrical illustrations, each song being accompanied with an historical sketch. Two old songs, "Adeu, fair Heart of Aberdeen," and "Up in the Morning early;" the former arranged by J. Bal Antine, Esq., F.R.A.S., were much approved by the audience. Mr. Ballantine also contributed to the programme, "Ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain diap o' dew," the theme of which is highly interesting and piously touching. Burns's "Oh, whistle" and "Wandering Willie" were old friends we were happy to recognise. The evening was concluded with Roy Patterson's "Caller on;" and the lady retired from the plaudits of a numerous and fashionable audience, who had thus enjoyed an intelligent and delightful entertainment.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

The works of the encampment have at length begun to assume a tangible outline, and at the present stage of their progress convey something like an adequate idea of the *tout ensemble* when completed. It is true that the cavalry stables, with their canvas roofs glistening in the sunshine, are as yet the only prominent features of the "tent field;" but when an army of 10,000 men, horse, foot, and artillery, marching with flying colours to martial music, is thrown in, as it will be on Tuesday, to fill up the picture, it may be easily imagined how much the scene will be enlivened. It is expected that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to be present to witness the arrival of the troops on the ground; and a spot commanding a fine view of the entire common has been marked out for the erection of the Royal Gazebo. During the week many of the visitors to Ascot Races made a *detour* by Chobham to witness the progress of the encampment. On Tuesday the streets of Windsor were in a state of confusion, by the sudden appearance of a detachment of the 42nd Highlanders, and of the 50th Regiment, for whose accommodation the troops were obliged to press several public conveyances of the streets into their service to convey their baggage to the Camp. During the day detachments consisting of quartermaster, subaltern, two sergeants, and fifty men each from the various regiments of cavalry and infantry arrived at the encampment, for the purpose of preparing the kitchens, marking out the ground, and making the other arrangements necessary for the arrival of the main body on the 14th. Colonel Torrens, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, the Assistant Adjutant-General, were amongst the principal Staff officers who visited the Camp. On the previous day (Monday) Lord Hardinge, the Commander-in-Chief, inspected the progress of the works, attended by Lord Seaton, the Commander of the Camp; and, after examining the stables, and visiting various points of the encampment, expressed himself in terms of the highest approval. The Sappers and Miners, as they proceeded to work after dinner from the Camp on Shiplake, some with buckets and ropes, for the purpose of well-sinking, resembled very much a band of gold-seekers in the Australian diggings. The officers of this corps, under whose personal superintendence the works up to this time have been conducted (Captain Lovell and Lieut. Drury), were presented to the Commander-in-Chief by Colonel Vickers, of the Engineers, and were complimented by his Lordship on the science and skill manifested in their operations. Captain Seton (of the 95th), Captain Sinclair (of the 35th), and several other officers were also presented to the noble and gallant Lord. His Lordship afterwards inspected the site chosen for Her Majesty's grand stand, from which the manoeuvres of the troops will be in all directions observable. Near to this point, just at the cross, the entrance to the Common, and adjoining the artillery stores, Messrs. White and Loe, of the Railway Hotel, Godalming, have opened, by permission, a large refreshment saloon.

On leaving the Common, Lord Hardinge, accompanied by Colonel Challoner, who occupies a beautiful seat adjoining, proceeded in the direction of Windsor, for the purpose of surveying the roads over which the route of her Majesty will lie on her occasional visits to the Camp. The distance is about nine miles.

Preparations on a most extensive scale are being made by the South-Western Railway Company, for the conveyance of the public from London, the Chertsey station on their line being the nearest available point to the Camp, and only four miles distant.

The well-sinking and formation of reservoirs are now being carried on with much better prospects of success than at the date of our last notice. By damming up, and giving a new direction to various small rivulets, several moderate sized sheets of water have been formed, which will be exceedingly advantageous for the horses. Several excellent springs, too, have been found, which will afford a good supply of water.

We understand that the differences existing between Lord Seaton and the parish authorities regarding the erection of refreshment booths for the public, have been smoothed over and arranged, and that such erection will be allowed beyond a certain boundary, so as not to interfere with the movements of the troops.

Several "circular memoranda" have issued from the Horse Guards with regard to the encampment, but want of space disables us from giving them *in extenso*. Amongst other orders the authorities direct that the whole of the troops intended to encamp on the 14th inst., should arrive if possible and set up their tents on the same day, and at the same instant, so that it may be ascertained in what period of time a given number of troops in the various stations of England can be concentrated on any one point in case of emergency. As the troops who are to be encamped will have to raise their tents on the day of their arrival in Camp, and as some of the corps have not been encamped for many years, the General Commanding-in-Chief has directed that a few strict rules be promulgated to these regiments with regard to pitching and striking their tents, so as to assist them in performing their duty with celerity and precision.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has visited the Camp during the week, accompanied by Lord Seaton, and inspected the progress of the works. A camp, after the suggestion of Colonel Holley, upon a new principle involving the construction of an 18-inch wall of turf, was pitched in the presence of his Royal Highness, and obtained *l'approbation*; but, owing to the barrenness of the Common, and the inadequate supply of turf, the plan has been found impracticable.

Next week we shall illustrate some of the most striking scenes of the Encampment.

Captain Inglefield, of her Majesty's steam-vessel *Phoenix*, has been presented with four pair of carrier pigeons; one of which he was to let fly half-way to Cape Farewell, another on reaching that place, and the remainder at future periods. As, probably, the birds may not reach their dove-cot, any person who will forward to Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., 11,阅读-street, the note attached to each bird, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

A PECULIAR POSITION.—Dr. Clements, a physician of some celebrity at Bath, paying his last visit to a patient who was on the point of death, was desired by the sick man, as no attendant was in the room, to put his hand into his pocket and take out his fee. "But would not that be very like picking your pocket, my friend?" said the physician, as he handed the dying man's pantaloons. "Very like, indeed, sir," said the other, and expired.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. M., Weymouth; F. HEALEY, J. D., OMEGA.—Under consideration.

DAYUS.—Stella's "Difficulty" was solved correctly by Mr. Wilson Bigland, of Leamington, and Mr. Phenix, of London; and by those two of our correspondents only.

J. A. G., of Dublin.—Too easy.

J. Mc G.—It admits of an easy mate in three moves.

ONE ENGAGED.—The game played by signals between the ships *Barham* and *Wellesley*, on the homeward passage of 1853, from Calcutta to London, is interesting as being probably the first game ever conducted under such circumstances. Can our correspondent favour us with a more accurate copy than the one he has forwarded, which, in many parts, is quite impossible?

J. R.—1. The problem sent is much too simple. 2. No. 487 is perfectly correct.

SPECTATOR.—The committee of any future meeting will, it is hoped, be on their guard to prevent the intrusion of such an offensive visitor. The Manchester dinner was not the first occasion where the harmony and enjoyment of a large party has been disturbed by the unseemly behaviour of the same very troublesome person.

C. F. de J.—St. Petersburg.—We await impatiently the promised games.

RICARDO.—1. The "Chess-Player's Hand-Book," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden. 2. Not yet.

RUDIENS.—You are right as regards No. 481. No. 485 cannot be solved as you suggest; as Black, at move 4, can play King to K 6th.

E. II., of Norwich.—Enigma 487 is quite correct. Try it once more.

ETONIAN.—The game by Correspondence between the Chess-clubs of Cambridge and New-castle-on-Tyne is not yet sufficiently advanced for us to give the moves; but they shall appear when a few more have been made.

VON H. D. L.—We were highly pleased to hear of the change, and have despatched a private communication by post.

S. ANGUS.—Always welcome. They shall have early insertion.

AN OBSERVER.—There can be no question whatever that chess has been widely diffused in this country during the last seven or eight years. We have probably twice as many players and twice as many clubs as we had at the period you name. It would be well if the quality of our play had kept pace with its expansion; but, unfortunately, the reverse of this is the fact.

We have an abundance of good second-class games; but when do we see anything approaching the excellence of former play?

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 486, by Janus, S. S. P., St. Mungo, R. R., M. P., Phiz, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 487, by Sobatern, M. P., Ernest, Ricardo, Edmund, Oxford, Devon, Ruggles, G. D., E. H. of Norwich, A. C. F. of Perth, J. H. of Sheld-W., J. P., Farmwood, M. M., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 485.

WHITE. BLACK.

1. B to K R 8th Kt to Q B 2nd
Black has many other modes of play, but none, it will be found, which can protract the Mate beyond five moves.

2. Kt to Q 4th Kt to K sq
3. Kt from Q 5th to Q B 6th Kt to K 2nd or K B 3rd
4. Kt to K 7th (ch) K to his 4th or to B 4th
5. B takes Kt Mate

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 486.

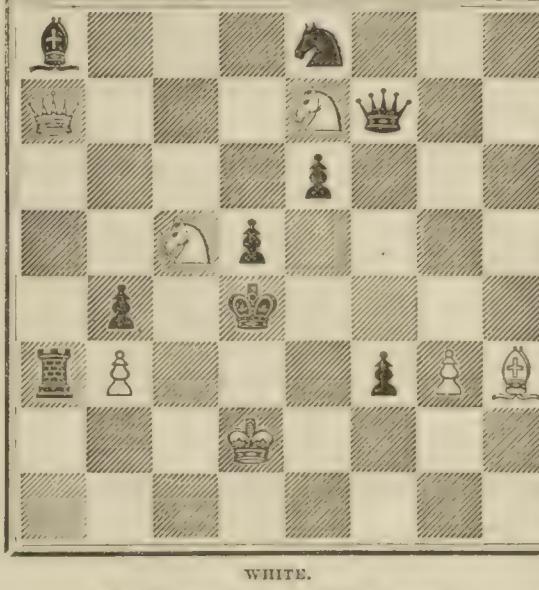
WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q to K 8th (ch) Kt to Q B 3d
2. R to K Kt 2d K moves
3. Q to K sq (ch) P takes Q K moves
4. R to Q R 2nd (ch) K moves
5. Kt to Q B 7th—Mate

PROBLEM NO. 488.

By A. F., of Florence.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White, playing first, mates in four moves.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW COAL-FIELDS.—It is currently reported that the valuable and extensive coal-field of North Seaton, near Blyth, will be immediately opened out, and workings commenced by an influential company; and that the coals will either be shipped at Blyth, or a new harbour constructed at Spittleburn, within the port of Blyth and district of Shields.

THE FAIRS IN NORTH WALES.—The fairs for the month of May in North Wales have been of a most satisfactory character, and have produced rates very remunerative to the farmer. The supply of cattle has been extreme y good, and they have changed hands at very high prices. It may be said that, for a length of time, the farmers have not experienced so profitable and remunerative a season; and there is every reason to believe that the markets will continue at their present prices. The condition of agricultural labourers is also much improved, and trade generally is in a very flourishing state.

GLASGOW NEW POST-OFFICE.—The following deputation from Glasgow have waited on Viscount Canning, in reference to the new post-office to be erected in that city:—The Hon. the Lord Provost; James Gourly, Esq.; Henry Glasford, Esq., S.S.; Alexander Morrison, Esq., Dean of the Faculty; Charles Gray, Esq., Town-councillor; the City Chamberlain of Glasgow; Arthur Forbes, Town Clerk. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. Hastie, M.P., and Mr. Macgregor, M.P.

THE BELGIUM SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—A vessel called the *Vicar of Bray*, Mr. Harrison master, lately arrived from Africa, was about getting under way on Saturday last, from the South Foreland for the river, when the anchor fouled the submarine cable. All the efforts of the crew failed in bringing the anchor up; it could not be unhooked; and, the vessel was obliged to slip her anchor, with fifteen fathoms of cable attached to it. The submarine cable seems not to have suffered the least by the "hooking," as the messages have gone through without the least hindrance.

OATLANDS GRANGE.—The visitors to the Camp at Chobham, in changing trains at Weybridge, will perceive a beautiful ravine of overhanging plantations, close to the station. Over this ravine is the well-known Oatlands Grange, forming formerly a portion of the domain of the Duke of York. The Grange has just been bought for the Conservative Land Society, for distribution amongst the members. The estate commands a magnificent view of St. Ann's hill, the residence of Charles James Fox, Chertsey, Windsor Castle, &c.

THE CROPS IN KENT.—"All sorts of corn look well; but the beans have been much eaten off. There will be an abundant crop of grass and seeds. There is a large crop of gooseberries and currants, and above an average crop of cherries. Many of the apple-trees did not bloom well, but on those which did there is every appearance of a crop. Filberts and cob-nuts will be very short."—*South-Eastern Gazette*.

HYDROPHOBIA AMONGST SHEEP.—A considerable number of sheep have lately been lost by the farmers of the locality of Romney Marsh from hydrophobia. About three weeks ago a dog was observed among the sheep, and was pursued and destroyed as a sheep worrier, without being suspected of madness. The frightful disease, however, appeared among the flocks a few days afterwards, and has proved exceedingly fatal. Mr. Ward is stated to have lost about £120 worth.

ORCHARD PROSPECTS.—The orchards everywhere around Taunton are uncommonly profuse of blossoms, and so well set, that the retention by the apple and pear trees of nine-tenths of the floral galantries, to the period of fruitage, seems probable. A large cider supply may be confidently expected.

EMIGRATION FROM SOUTH WALES.—A very large exodus still continues from various districts in the south of Wales. The Mormonite emigration is, if anything, increasing, as large bodies of these deluded people still continue to leave their native land for the banks of the Salt Lake. A large number of colliers, principally from Aberdare and the neighbourhood, have left for Australia, taking with them their wives and families. Labour is now scarce in most parts of Wales.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT-HEATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Royal Race Meeting at Ascot commenced to-day under the most favourable auspices, as regards the weather. The absence of her Majesty, who has hitherto, except when prevented by unavoidable circumstances, honoured the races with her presence on the opening day, when the Queen's Vase is run for, somewhat lessened the interest and attraction of the meeting. Several improvements have been effected by the Stand Committee since last year. A new carriage approach has been made to the Royal Stand for her Majesty, whose carriages will now turn close round the saddling enclosure, instead of being obliged, as formerly, to pass round the line of booths extending from the Trainers' Stand. There was a strong muster of the magnates of the turf, and a large number of fashionable and distinguished visitors; amongst whom were the Duke of Genoa and suite, who seemed to take much interest in our national sport. The Vase, which was displayed in the Grand Stand, created general admiration for its elegant design and beautiful workmanship. The sport was of a highly-interesting character, most of the races being closely contested by good fields. The races were run for in the following order:—

Trial Stakes of 5 sovs. each.—Ariosto, 1. Ephesus, 2. Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Boer, 1. Lampreote, 2.

Her Majesty's Vase.—Rataplan, 1. Pelion, 2.

Ascot Derby Stakes.—Nimmyhammer, 1. Filbert, 2.

Ascot Stakes.—Buckthorn, 1. King Pepin, 2.

Welcome Stakes.—Sittingbourne, 1. Cobnut, 2.

Third Triennial Stakes (third year).—Ixley, 1. Weathergate, 2.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Sittingbourne walked over.

WEDNESDAY.—The second day on the heath possesses little interest for the visitors who come merely to see and be seen. Tuesday and Thursday are the great days which draw the fashionable world to Ascot. Notwithstanding the uncommon fineness of the weather, the general attendance on the heath and in the stands was rather limited. The races were decided as follows:—

Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.—Cock Pheasant, 1. Bloomer, 2.

Coronation Stakes.—Catherine Hayes, 1. Mayfair, 2.

Fernhill Stakes.—Cheddar, 1. Colt out of Begum, 2.

Royal Hunt Cup.—The Friar, 1. Pelion, 2.

First Year of the Fifth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Braberry, 1. Meteora, 2.

Second Year of the Fourth Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Filbert, 1. Nutpecker, 2. Betting: 6 to 4 on Sittingbourne, 2 to 1 against the Reiver, 10 to 1 against Filbert. Just as the flag was dropped Sittingbourne and the Reiver flew open-mouthed at each other, and the former was left at the post. The Reiver, after some delay, followed the others in vain pursuit. Nutpecker led to the stand, where he was passed by Filbert, who won by eight lengths. The Reiver pulled up at the stand. Much dissatisfaction was expressed; but, after hearing evidence, the stewards decided it was a start.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Cobnut, 1. Golden Plover, 2.

Visitors' Plate.—Torment, 1. Dove, 2.

Emperor's Plate.—Teddington, 1. Stockwell, 2.

New Stakes.—Autocrat, 1. Lady Strutt filly, 2.

St. James's Palace Stakes.—The Rev. 1. Cobnut, 2.

Handicap Plate.—Hazlenut, 1. Bloomer, 2.

Windsor Town Plate.—Hyacinth, 1. Antonina, 2.

EPSOM RACES.—The total number of passengers conveyed between London and Epsom, during the races was 41,161. On the Derby day alone 26,926 persons availed themselves of this means of transit. When it is remembered that this enormous amount of traffic passed over the railway

by Mr. St. John (Pope's Lord Bolingbroke); by Mr. Craggs, the statesman; and, up to the period of his death, by the widow of Sir William Trumbull. Being a younger son, his high integrity stood in the way of affluence, but assured him rewards of a richer and more permanent nature. His poems are included in Dr. Johnson's collection, with a brief memoir. His share in the translation we usually designate "Pope's Homer" was the version of the 1st, 4th, 19th, and 20th books of the "Odyssey;" and these Johnson pronounces to be not distinguishable from those translated by Pope. His versification is marked by grace and elegance. He was an eminent scholar and an amiable man; in proof of which we quote Pope's letter, the original MS. of which is still preserved, to his other coadjutor in the "Odyssey," Broome, on the occasion of the death of Fenton, at the age of 47 years. In this letter, Pope writes:—

I shall with pleasure take upon me to draw this amiable, quiet, deserving, unpretending, Christian and philosophical character, in his epitaph. There truth may be spoken in a few words: as for flourish, and oratory, and poetry, I leave them to younger and more lively writers, such as love writing for writing sake, and would rather show their own fine parts yn report the valuable ones of any other man. So ye elegy I renounce.

I condole with you from my heart at the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone I must tell you he has done you many a good office, and set your character in the fairest light to some who either mistook you, or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me.

Adieu: let us love his memory, and profit by his example. I am, very sincerely, dear sir, your affectionate and real servant,

August 29th, 1730.

To the Rev. Mr. Broome, at Fulham, near Harlestone, Norfolk.

By Beeches Bag.

If Pope has been considered at times to have written letters with an eye rather to the press than to his immediate correspondents, the above must be viewed as an epistle from the heart, dwelling on real merit.

The fire which has destroyed old Shelton Hall originated in a large stack of crate-wood sticks, used in the construction of the crates in which earthenware is packed. The wind, which was high at the time, carried burning particles over an intervening new house, and a space of about 200 yards, to the barn of Shelton Hall farm, and thence to the house itself, both of which were quickly converted into the heap of ruins our Artist has depicted in the accompanying Sketch. Such a disaster produced great consternation in the town and populous neighbourhood. The church bells immediately rung the note of alarm; the clergymen



REMAINS OF THE OLD SHELTON HALL.

of Hanley Church brought the service to a close, and large numbers assembled at the blazing scene. The efforts of the firemen and engines were quite unavailing; and the whole of the premises, old and full of inflammable materials, speedily became a prey to the flames.

GREAT FIRE AT THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY'S WORKS.

A FIRE of a most destructive character broke out on Sunday morning, shortly before eleven o'clock, on the premises of the Gutta Percha Company, in the Wharf-road, City-road. The Company's premises included an immense warehouse for the raw material; a tube and wire manufactory, in which the wire for the submarine and subterranean telegraphs was prepared; the warehouses for manufactured goods, with a range of



REMAINS OF THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY'S WORKS, CITY-ROAD.—SKETCHED AFTER THE RECENT FIRE.

counting-houses over them; three boiler and engine-houses; the cleansing and kneading-rooms; the rolling mills; and the mechanics' shops, where the whole of the valuable machinery employed on the works has been made. Of this immense range there now remains only the raw material warehouse, the tube manufactory, and the mechanics' shop.

The fire was discovered by the wife of a confidential servant of the company, who observed smoke issuing from the warehouse above the boiler-rooms.

The premises contained property valued at nearly half a million; and it is supposed that the damage done will exceed £100,000. The fire burnt with extraordinary rapidity. On the premises of Mr. Gorton, for making Edwards's fire-lights, a ship-load and a half of wood was destroyed. The flames were much increased in intensity by two immense tanks of naphtha; and so great was the body of fire, that several buildings on the opposite side of Wenlock-basin, 100 feet across, were ignited. Two vessels lying in the river, near the factory, were totally destroyed. Fortunately, the telegraphic wires and tubes are saved, also the counting-house books. The property was insured for the most part in the Yorkshire, Imperial, Scottish Union, and Royal Insurance offices.

During Monday a most searching inquiry was made by the brigade authorities, and also by the officials of the company, for the purpose, if possible, of ascertaining how the terrible disaster originated, but nothing that could be depended upon could be learned. The only thing definite that could be gleaned was that, when the factory was closed on Saturday, there was not the least smell of fire in any part of the premises, and every compartment seemed perfectly safe as usual.

Such an unusual circumstance as a fire communicating with buildings

so far from the one in which it began, on the other side of the Wenlock-basin, appeared to every one who did not witness it next to an impossibility, more especially so, as there was a large sheet of water to separate one row of premises from those where the flames commenced. Those persons who witnessed the commencement of the conflagration, however, do not express the least astonishment that the flames should have travelled to such an extraordinary distance, for they describe the fire to have shot from the windows and doors like several furnaces in full play. The land side of the factory has been measured, and it was found to be precisely of the same width as the basin—namely, 110 feet. But that space gives a very faint idea of the extent of the whole premises, as scarcely an inch of ground was left unoccupied, the whole being turned to some advantage, either for warehouses or workshops.

Upon a closer examination the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade, &c., in the machine-rooms, the band-houses, the cutting-rooms, the rolling-houses, and the press-houses, and the picture-frame department, appear for the most part destroyed; but there seems some chance that many of the bevel cog-wheels and some other heavy portions of the machinery may with care be worked up again.

Out of an immense number of drinking-cups, plates, fancy frames, inkstands, &c., which were stored in the premises, nothing can now be seen but heaps of partly-consumed gutta percha; and, at the present time, it is extremely questionable whether the same has not been rendered too brittle by the action of the fire to be again worked up.

The company, it is stated, have been accommodated with other premises in the neighbourhood, so that only a temporary interruption of their business will be occasioned.



ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—THE SCHOONER MATCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

"SVERIGE."

"ROSALIND."



CONFIRMATION OF THE COUNT DE PARIS, AND THE DUKE DE CHARTRES, AT THE CHAPEL OF THE FRENCH EMBASSY, KING-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

ROYAL CONFIRMATION.

On Thursday morning (last week) the confirmation of the Count de Paris took place, at an early hour, in the presence of the ex-Queen of the French and all the members of the ex-Royal Family of France, and a distinguished circle of the English nobility, at the chapel of the French Embassy, in King-street, Portman-square. The Duke de Chartres, at the same time made his first communion. Cardinal Wiseman officiated, and pronounced a very impressive address appropriate to the occasion. The chapel was crowded to excess, although the hour for assembling was as early as eight o'clock. The august exiles were received with the most touching marks of respect. A great concourse of eminent and devoted friends of the Orleans family attended the ceremonial; and, among others, we remarked the Duchess de Marmier, the Duke de Montmorency, the Duke de Broglie, the Count and Countess de Ségur, the Baron de Bussières, &c. In the afternoon there was a second religious service, at which the Duke de Chartres renewed his vows of

baptism. This ceremony also took place in the presence of Cardinal Wiseman, accompanied by his clergy, and of the Pope's Nuncio, now in this country, on his way to Mexico. The chapel was again crowded with the adherents of the exiled family, and many English of high rank.

EXTENSION OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—On Monday a communication was received announcing that the submarine electric telegraph cable had been successfully laid down across the Great and Little Belts. This line of telegraph, in connection with the Dutch line of submarine cable, extending from Orfordness to Holland, opens up the electric communication between London and Copenhagen.

BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—A return to the Houses of Parliament has been issued, from which it appears that on the 16th of April the bullion in the Bank was £19,037,000. The monthly issue of notes in circulation in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the four weeks ending the 16th April, was £40,096,935.

THE NEW CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

THE public life of this distinguished member of the Corporation of London presents some memorable instances of the influence of popular opinion on the distribution of civic honours.

Sir John Key is descended from a highly-respectable family, both on his paternal and maternal side. His father, John Key, Esq., of Den- mark-hill, Surrey, was a magistrate of that county, and was of an old Shropshire family, one of whom was Archdeacon of Salop in the year 1700. The mother of Sir John was the eldest daughter of Blaett Jones, Esq., of Iron Acton and Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and was descended from the Smiths, of Long Ashton, Gloucestershire, and was descended from Susannah, sister of Sir Hugh Smith, Bart., of Long Ashton, in the county of Somerset.

Sir John Key was born in 1795, in the ward of Langbourne, which he subsequently represented in the Court of Aldermen; and was for many years in extensive business as a wholesale stationer, in Abchurch-lane. He was chosen Alderman in 1823, and served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1824. He was elected to the civic chair in 1830; but his mayoralty commenced inauspiciously, in consequence of his representing to the Ministers of William IV. the popular tumult to be apprehended from the contemplated visit of the Sovereign to dine with the citizens, according to Royal custom on the first Lord Mayor's Day after the King's accession; and on the 7th of November great excitement was occasioned in the metropolis and elsewhere by the announcement of the resolution come to by the responsible advisers of his Majesty that he could not venture with safety to his person to dine with the Lord Mayor and Corporation in Guildhall. This was followed



SIR JOHN KEY, BART., THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

by the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the other Ministers; and within another week the Grey Administration was in office under the banner of Parliamentary Reform. Throughout the agitation which followed, Sir John Key's exertions to preserve the peace of the City were attended with success; and in August following King William and Queen Adelaide honoured the citizens with their presence to open New London Bridge, when the Lord Mayor Key received a patent of baronetcy. In the following month Sir John Key was proposed a second time for the mayoralty by a strong party of the citizens, in recognition of his untiring efforts for the success of the Reform Bill, and his able maintenance of the public peace. Sir John's year of office had also been one of unbounded hospitality; and, although its commencement was clouded with discontent, it closed in the full tide of popularity, which was sought to be extended to the unusual honour of a re-election. This was, however, strongly opposed upon political grounds; and Sir John Key had to fight three severe contests of seven days each, being thrice returned, ere the Court of Aldermen yielded to the choice of the Livery.

At the general election in 1832, Sir John Key was returned as one of the representatives of the City, in Parliament; and, in accordance with his promise made on the hustings, he brought forward a motion for the repeal of the House and Window-tax; and succeeded in carrying the repeal of the House-duty. Sir John was also a supporter of Mr. Grote's motion for Vote by Ballot; and his votes were invariably recorded in favour of the Reform party; but in August, 1833, he resigned his seat.



OPENING OF THE NEW PORTLAND-STREET SUSPENSION BRIDGE, GLASGOW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ASCOT RACES. PRIZE PLATE.

THE Ascot Prizes which have been contested for during the past week are fine specimens of classic design, and exquisite workmanship in metal.



THE EMPEROR'S VASE.



THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.



HER MAJESTY'S VASE.

The Emperor's Vase is a magnificent and elaborate work, designed by M. A. Vechte. The Vase alone is three feet high. It bears bas-reliefs illustrating the history of the horse. On the foot of the Vase is represented the horse in his wild state; on each side of the foot are figures of Prudence and Valour. The bas-relief on the body of the Vase represents tritons and sea-horses. The handles represent the horse in his more domesticated state: on one is the figure of a Grecian hero, on the other an Amazon. On the neck of the Vase is a war-horse; and on the cover Pegasus, bearing a male figure, with a harp. The base is

ebony, enriched with silver. This work has been beautifully executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

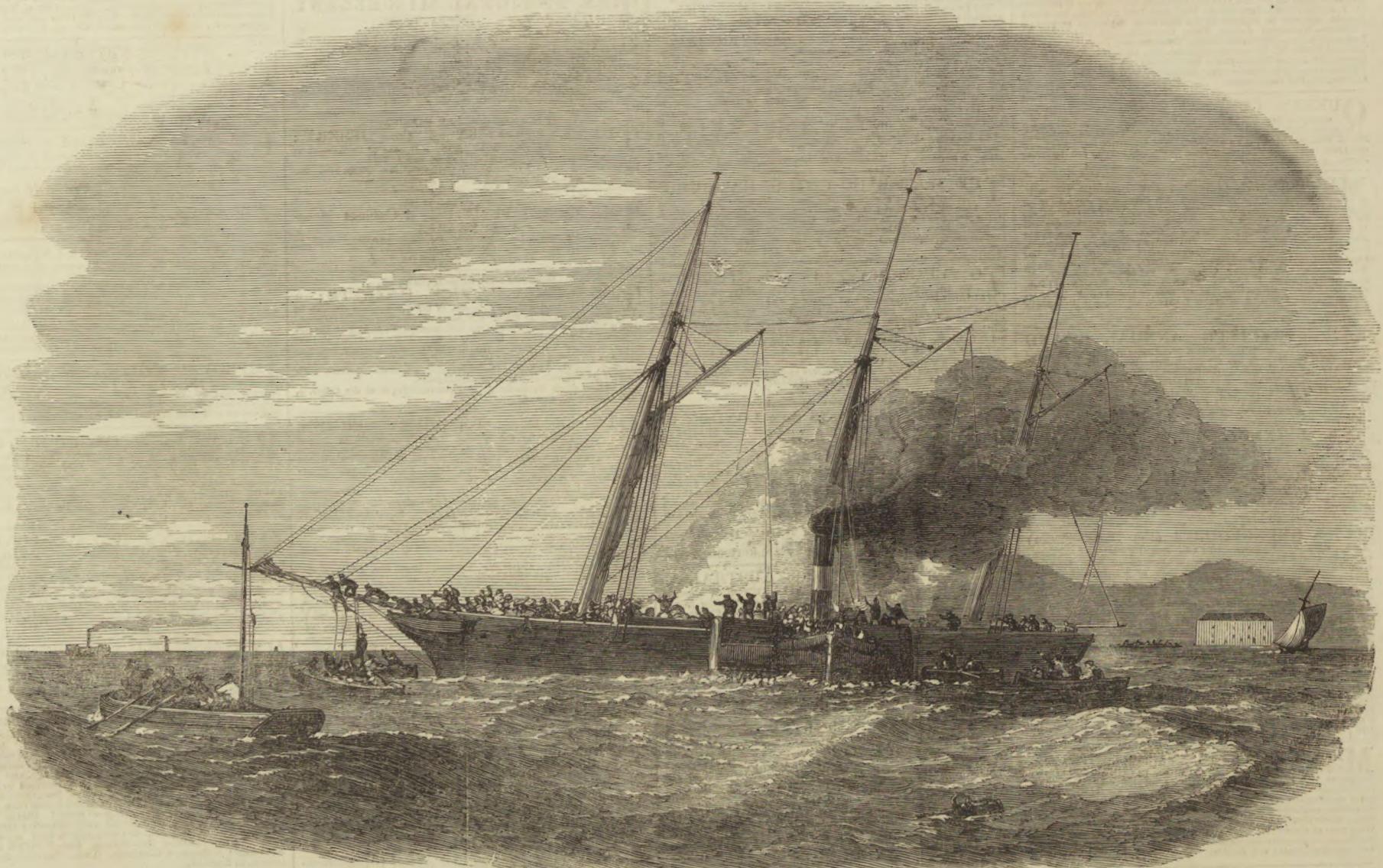
The Royal Hunt Cup is a splendid silver vase, composed of branches and leaves of open-work vine, with a lining of ruby-glass; copied from a pair modeled expressly for Lord Ward, after a drawing by E. T. Parry. It is from the manufactory of Mr. Hancock, of 39, Bruton-street, and is a beautiful work. The base is covered with blue velvet; the effect being altogether novel and striking.

Her Majesty's Vase, of silver, is of Etruscan form, decorated in the

Renaissance style. The subject is maritime. On the cover is the figure of a Zephyr, whose

Soft-beating wings
Waft the vessels to their goal.

On the handles are female Tritons, playing with Cupids. The bas-relief represents Thetis bearing to her son Achilles the proof-armour forged by Vulcan. This prize has been designed by M. Antoine Vechte, and is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street. It is altogether a superb work.



EXPLOSION OF "THE TIMES" STEAMER, AT DUBLIN.—(SEE PAGE 478.)